

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

LXXVIII. No. 8

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., April 28, 1937

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Cement Veneer Ripped Off Brick Tanks in Dust Explosion
Wreck of Chas. A. Krause Co. Plant at Milwaukee, Wis.

Corn Mill on One Side, Steel Tanks, Poultry Plant on Top and
Brick Bins in Background of Chas. A. Krause Co., at Milwaukee,
Wis., Burning After Dust Explosion.

[See article on pages 324-325]



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Grain Exchange Members

Burrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsng.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

American Elvtr. & Grain Div., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Cargill, Incorporated, grain merchants.
McConnell, E. E., consignments, brokerage.*
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.
Provoost, S. E., grain and feed broker.*
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.*

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Member Chicago Board of Trade

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.
Wilder Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Dole & Co., J. H., recrs.-comm. mchts.*
Harris, Burrows & Hicks, grain & prov., futures.*
Hoit & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Hulburt, Warren & Chandler, grain commission mchts.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Bailey Cain Co., shpr. grain, mill'd, oil, c.s. meal*
The Cleveland Grain Co., home office.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Cummings & McAlister, brokers grain, feed, oil.*
Dill Grain Co., L. J., shippers grain-feed.
Maney, M. R., grain and feed broker.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Early & Daniel Co., grain and feed service.*

DALLAS, TEXAS

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain, Chicago B. of T. Members.*
Hight Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, recrs. shprs., conslgnmts.*
Intermountain Elevator Co., recrs. shprs. consignments.*

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members

Fenquay Grain Co., optrs. country elvtrs., gr. mdsg.*
General Grain Co., term. elvtr., gr. merchants.
Johnston, W. B., wheat, coarse grains, field seeds.*
Salina Terminal Elvtr., optrs. Southwest Term. Elvtr.

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

FORT DODGE, IOWA

Bulpiat Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Davis Bros. & Potter, grain shippers.*

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Brackett Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Ft. Worth Elvts. & Whsg. Co., consignments, stge.
Lone Star Elevators, public storage-merchandising.
Rogers Co., E. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., domestic-export grain.
Strader, Ralph, brokerage, consgnmts., merchants.
Transit Gr. & Comm. Co., consignments-brokerage.*

GALVESTON, TEXAS

Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Farmers Co-Operative Comm. Co., grain storage.
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Grain Belt Elevator.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members

Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
The Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat, corn, oats, barley.*
Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts. congnts.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Mid-Continent Grain Co., grain merchants-consignments.*
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., conslgnments.*
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., Kafir, mlo, consignments.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., consignments.*

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Member Chicago Board of Trade

Clyde Vedder & Co., broker, grain, provisions, stocks.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members

Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange

Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Bunge Elevator Corp., grain merchants.
Cargill, Incorporated, milling wheat.*
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m/wht.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Bell-Trimble Co., recrs. and shippers.*
Udlike Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*

PAXTON, ILL.

Watson Grain Co., corn & oats brokers.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.*
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., grain merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Dannen Grain & Mfg. Co., grain mchts.-consignments.
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members

Anheuser-Busch, Inc., feed grains.*
Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., consignments-futures.*
Fuller-Woodbridge Com. Co., gr. & millets all kinds.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Mullally-Evans Co., everything in grain.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Schwarz Grain Co., grain dealers, consignments.*

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., general mchts.*
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

King Co., Douglass W., sorghums, corn, s/corn, cane sd.*

SIDNEY, OHIO

Custenborder & Co., E. T., grain shippers.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Grain Exchange Members

Flanley Grain Co., also office at Omaha, Neb.*

TOLEDO, OHIO

Southworth & Co., E. L., consignments, futures.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Derby Grain Co., gen'l grain merchants.*

VERNON, TEXAS

Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., optrs. Wellington Term. Elvtr.

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members

Adair-Morton Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, barley.*
Craig Grain Co., wheat specialists, consignments.*
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, grains, feeds.
Wallingford Grain Corp., Sam P., grain and storage.
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year. 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXVIII. No. 8. April 28, 1937.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members

COAST TO COAST GRAIN SERVICE

CARGILLINCORPORATED
Headquarters MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
761 Chamber of CommerceCountry Offices
Fairmont, Minn.
Marshall, Minn.
Williston, No. Dak.
Crystal, No. Dak.
Sioux Falls, So. Dak.
Lincoln, Neb.Terminal Offices
Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Green Bay, Cedar Rapids,
Toledo, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Boston, Omaha,
Memphis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Portland, Spokane,
Seattle, San Francisco, Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal, Que.

Cargill, Incorporated, Seed Division, Box 64, Minneapolis

HALLET & CAREY CO.**Grain Merchants**

Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg

When writing advertisers men-
tion Grain & Feed Journals Con-
solidated. By so doing you help
both yourself and the publication.**CIPHER CODES**We carry the following cipher codes in stock:
Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Robinsons Cifer Code, leather..... 2.50
Dowling's Grain Code..... 3.00
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (10th edition) 4.00
Peerless Export Grain Code.....85.00
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup.....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....10.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.)...12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00
All prices are f. o. b. Chicago**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

WHEAT

AND ALL OTHER GRAINS

*Any Grade—Any Quantity—Any Time***BUNGE ELEVATOR CORPORATION**

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Corn Exchange
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange
Members**Wood Grain Corp.****CONSIGNMENTS—BROKERAGE**

BUFFALO, N. Y.

American Elevator & Grain Division

Russell Miller Milling Company

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

*Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality
on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.***E. E. McCONNELL****Consignments — Brokerage**

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Lewis Grain Corp.*A good firm to consign to*

Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley

BUFFALO

NEW YORK

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.

RECEIVERS

Consignments a Specialty

BUFFALO

NEW YORK

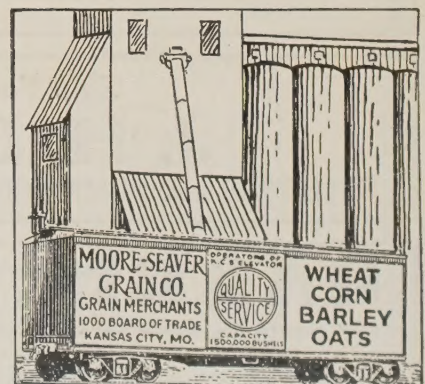
Board of Trade
Members**KANSAS CITY**Board of Trade
Members**WOLCOTT & LINCOLN**

Incorporated

Operating Alton Elevator

CONSIGNMENTS

Future orders executed in all markets.

801-810 Bd. of Trade, Kansas City
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans. Dodge City, Kans.
Marysville, Kans. Wellington, Kans.
Enid, Okla.**WANT ADS**in the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated make
wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade.
If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or
anything used by grain dealers, try a want ad twice a month
and your want will soon be satisfied.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

*"63 years of continuous service in the grain trade."*GRAIN - STOCKS
BONDS - COTTON
BUTTER - EGGS
PROVISIONS**E. W. BAILEY & CO.**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS

1142-44 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

JAMES E. BENNETT & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1880

ASK FOR BIDS

WHEAT—CORN—BARLEY
RYE—OATS—SOY BEANS

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND STOCK BROKERS—332 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO

MEMBERS ALL PRINCIPAL COMMODITY AND SECURITY EXCHANGES

CONSIGNMENTS AND FUTURES ORDERS SOLICITED IN ALL PRINCIPAL MARKETS

MINNEAPOLIS
Chamber of CommerceST. LOUIS
Merchants ExchangePEORIA
Board of TradeCAIRO
Board of TradeINDIANAPOLIS
Board of TradeKANSAS CITY
Board of Trade**THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY**

BUYERS OF

Oats Corn Wheat BarleyCedar Rapids,
Ia.Ft. Dodge,
Ia.Akron,
OhioSt. Joseph,
Mo.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HULBURD, WARREN & CHANDLER

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

208 South La Salle Street, Chicago
Arthur J. Pollak, Mgr., Cash Grain Dept.
Phone State 9760Consignments Solicited—Bids "To-Arrive"
Ask for our Shipping Prices

Say you saw it in the

JournalWhen you write our advertisers
Thanks**BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.**
GRAIN MERCHANTS

Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

111 W. JACKSON ST., CHICAGO

Universal Grain CodeCompiled especially for use by the
Grain and Milling Trades.Reduce your telegraph tolls. Keep
your business to yourself. Prevent ex-
pensive errors.Its 146 pages contain 13,745 code
words for expressions used in the grain
trade, printed on bond paper and bound
in black flexible leather. Size 7x4 1/2
inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper,
\$1.00, f. o. b. Chicago.GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

*Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to***J. H. DOLE & COMPANY**

RECEIVERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

CHICAGO

PEORIA

ST. LOUIS

HARRIS, BURROWS & HICKS

135 South La Salle Street, CHICAGO

— ST. PAUL

MINNEAPOLIS

NEW YORK

Members Principal Stock and Grain Exchanges

We Specialize in Hedging and Spreading Operations

Grain Exchange
Members**DENVER**Grain Exchange
Members**Future Trading**Upon Organized Commodity
Markets

by G. Wright Hoffman

Reviews the development and extent of future trading in the various commodities and markets; explains effect of future trading on price stabilization and operation of future markets. Cloth bound, 500 pages, price \$5.00, plus postage. Weight, 3 lbs.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

THE ADY & CROWE MERCANTILE CO.

Denver, Colorado

Receivers and Shippers — Grain and Beans
Consignments Solicited**Intermountain Elevator Company**

and FORT MORGAN MILLS, INC.

DENVER, COLORADO

Receivers, Shippers, and Elevator Operators

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Ample storage, constant stocks, and country connections enable us to give prompt, efficient service, and dependable quality on coarse grains, and protein milling wheats.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERSRECEIVERS **GRAIN** SHIPPERS

• W. W. **DEWEY** & SONS •
CONSIGN TO DEWEY
PEORIA

**LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN
COMPANY**

Established 1877

ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.

GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS

Commission Merchants

308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

Geo. E. Rogers & Co.

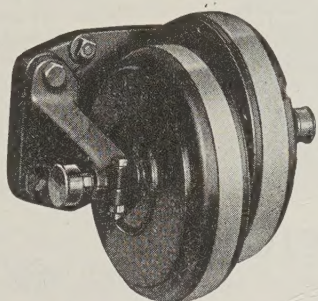
WABASH BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS**GRAIN—HAY—MILLFEED—FLOUR**

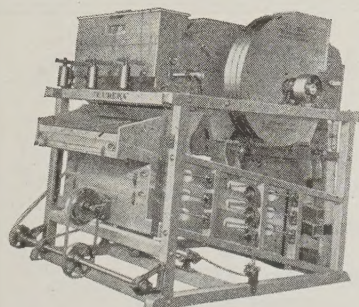
There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

Nanson Commission Co.**Grain—Hay—Seeds**

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.

ST. LOUIS, MO.**'magic-screen' cleaners**

—eccentricless drive—



—America's Finest—



**greater profits
in Grain..Seed..Feeds**

are definite—and continuous—when a Super-Intensity eccentricless "Eureka" handles the cleaning. With a precision of mechanical regularity new in cleaning practices, performing finer and more uniform separations — at a greater capacity — and with a smaller shrinkage, "Eurekas" are safe where ordinary cleaners will fail. Eccentricless "Eurekas," the world's most modern and versatile Cleaners, insure the greatest "net" dollar in cleaning: they take less power, require less attention, upkeep is little or nothing—at their greater capacity they put all grain, seed or feed to higher selling value, thus providing, for every kind of cleaning—greater profits.

S. HOWES CO., Silver Creek, N. Y.*World's largest makers of modernized Cleaners*

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

HORNER & WYATT*Engineers*Designers of Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Z E L E N Y**Thermometer System***Protects Your Grain*

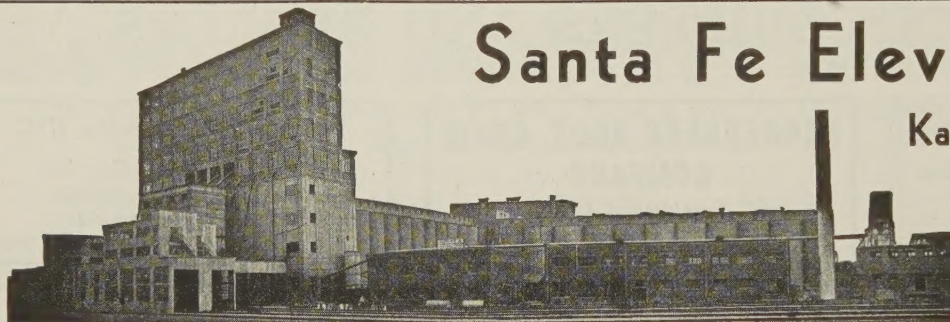
Estimates cheerfully given.

Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. DEARBORN ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

**Santa Fe Elevator "A"**

Kansas City, Kans.

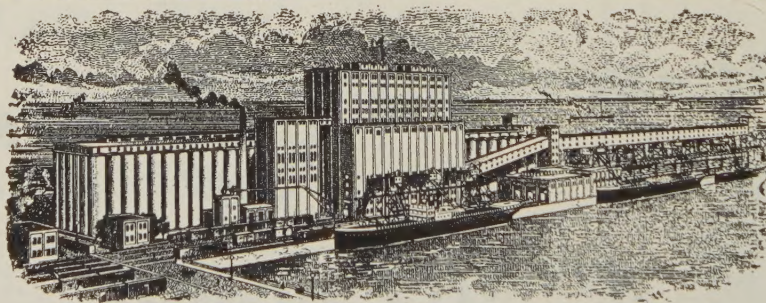
Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels**JOHN S. METCALF CO.***Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels*Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION**ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS**

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD
PRES.-GEN MGR.
Phone Harrison 8884L. V. HEUSER
VICE-PRES.**Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.**

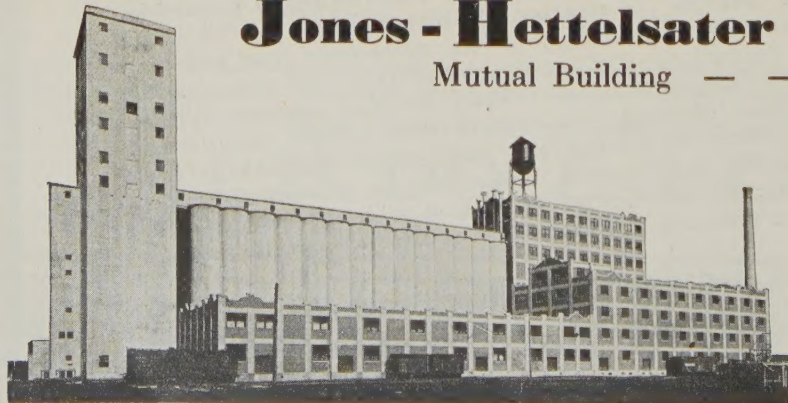
Mutual Building — — Kansas City, Mo.

*Designers and Builders
Grain Elevators
Feed and Flour Mills*Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.
Springfield, Ill.

1,000,000 bus. Elevator

8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill

2 Story Warehouse

*designed and constructed by us under a
single contract.*

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

MACDONALD ENGINEERING CO.

Grain Elevators—1895 to Today

San Francisco

One North La Salle Street, Chicago

Toronto

The Barnett & Record Company

DESIGNERS

Grain Elevators

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Mill Buildings

BUILDERS

Industrial Plants

A. Clemans Construction Co.

SOUTH SOLON, OHIO

Designers and Builders

Concrete Grain Elevators, Coal Pockets,
Feed Mills

EIKENBERRY CONST. CO.

Bloomington, Ill.

Engineers — Contractors

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Concrete or Wood

FRED B. DOUGLASS

Grain Elevator Builder

Remodeling and Scales Installations My
Specialty. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Phone 1771 GRAND FORKS, N. D.

J. H. FISCH CO.

Elevator Builders and Movers

Barnesville, Minnesota

YOUR ELEVATOR

can be brought up-to-date for less than
it is costing you to operate it. Ask for
our recommendations and estimates on
modernizing your plant.

Reliance Construction Co.

Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.

WE SPECIALIZE

In Building or Modernizing Country
Elevators

VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.

Grain Exchange

OMAHA, NEBR.

Elevators & Feed Mills

designed, built or remodeled
to meet your individual
needs.Write, wire or phone us
your requirements for ele-
vator or mill equipment.

Ernest Engineering Co.

Curtis & N. Quincy Sts.

Topeka, - - - - Kansas

HOGENSON

Construction Co.

Designers and Builders

Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses

REMODELING

Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

WE BUILD

GRAIN STORAGE

29 Years' Experience

Send us your inquiries

POLK GENUNG POLK COMPANY

Fort Branch, Indiana

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants
Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

The service you give is splendid, and we
are very anxious to subscribe to your jour-
nal.—W. G. Slugg, Milwaukee, Wis.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

The paper the Grain and Feed
Dealer supports, because it sup-
ports the Grain and Feed Dealer.

The Grain Trade's

accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements
is the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated.

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 600 original leaves and 600 duplicates of form shown
herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed
and perforated so outer
half of sheet, containing
originals, may be folded
back on the duplicate,
thus giving an exact re-
production of all entries
on the original. Leaves
are machine perforated
between tickets so they
may be easily removed.
Printed on bond paper,
check bound, size 9½x
11 inches, and supplied
with 6 sheets of No. 1
carbon. Order Form 73.

Price, \$1.30, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 2¼ lbs.
Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. _____	19____
Load of _____	
From _____	
To _____	
Price per bu. _____	Gross _____ lbs.
Test _____	Tare _____ lbs.
Man ON—OFF _____	Net _____ lbs.
	bu. _____
	Weigher _____

One-fourth actual size.

DAY Dust Control System

Will Solve Your
Dust Problem—EFFICIENTLY
—EFFECTIVELY

Consult Us. No Obligation.

The Day Company

2938 Pillsbury Ave.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—LEASE—TRADE

Central Indiana Elevator and residence; low price; easy terms. Address 78G4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—Three elevators for sale, operating at a profit. Located at Caldwell, Doster and Bluff City, on the Santa Fe. Wheat prospects good. A. J. Moore, Caldwell, Kans.

WYOMING—Fully equipped grain elevator for sale; well located in prosperous county seat town; in large irrigated trading territory. Suitable for grain, hay, coal and feed business; no competition. Will sell very reasonable. Write Kenneth M. Eaton, Torrington, Wyo.

MICHIGAN—Grain and bean elevator and 3 warehouses; completely equipped; motors; handles annually 40-60 cars beans; 70-100 grain; 30-40 coal; 100-150 hay; large flour, seed, feed business; no competition. Will sell very reasonable. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago.

INDIANA—8,000 bu. capacity grain elevator, coal and feed yard; good location, Upland, Ind., on PRRR; nice business. Offered cheap; good reason for selling.

Ira Knight,
Upland, Ind.

Everette McVicker, Robert Thompson,
Van Buren, Ind. Marion, R. R., Ind.
Committee to sell same.

SOUTHWESTERN OHIO—25,000 bu. ironclad grain elevator on own ground and side track; fully equipped with cleaners, sheller, hammer mill, etc. Located Preble county; good roads, school, churches. Handle all grains, feeds, coal, etc. No competition. Priced right for quick sale. Owner wishes to devote his entire time to other interests. R. O. Klepinger, Ingomar, Ohio.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

INDIANA—10,000 bu. grain elevator, feed and coal yard; good location; on B&O RR.; good business. Address 78H1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

ILLINOIS-INDIANA-IOWA elevators wanted for sale. Maguire, Broker, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

BOOK WANTED

WILL PAY \$5.00 for one copy WORRALL'S, THE GRAIN TRUST EXPOSED. Professor James E. Boyle, Ithaca, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

S. E. PENN.—Commercial feed plant; reasonable capacity, thoroughly equipped; modern; best shipping and transit facilities; going concern long established; exceptional opportunity. Address 78G9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELEVATOR AND FEED PLANT FOR SALE
Cleveland, Ohio, on NYC R. R., modern concrete house; complete mixing and grinding equipment; a bargain.

Grain Storage, Inc.

2520 Market Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

PENNSYLVANIA—Mill, an established fertilizer, grain and feed business; grinding, mixing, wheat cleaner, loader, etc., operated by electric low power rates; private railroad siding; modern dwelling; good business; excellent community. L. G. Brubaker, Lititz, Lancaster Co., Penn.

ILLINOIS—Feed manufacturing plant, long established; 3-story brick; storage tank in basement for tank car molasses; feed grinding; oat hulling; large corn sheller; stone buhr for table meal, graham flour; new molasses machinery. All in good condition on railroad track in county seat, 5 hard roads, wonderful stock and grain section; located here 33 years; want to retire. J. W. Challacombe, prop. Princeton City Mills, Princeton, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

HELP WANTED

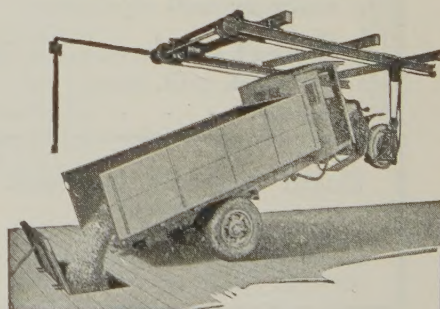
WANTED—Salesmen to handle best line of farm salt to elevators and stores on commission basis. For particulars, write Box 328, Saginaw, Mich.

SEEDS FOR SALE

SEED OATS that grow and win favor with those who plant them. Rice Grain Co., Metamora, Ohio.

ILLINI, Manchou, Dunfield Soy Beans, Reid's, Krug and 90 Day Yellow Seed Corn. Booking Hybrid for 1938. Central Market, Macomb, Ill.

McMillin Truck Dump For Electrical Power



The above dump represents the outcome after years in the business of manufacturing of Truck Dumps. In the endeavor to make a dump which would fill the desires of hundreds of elevator owners, each having different ideas. This is why we can honestly say that we now have a dump that will satisfy 99% of unbiased grain elevator operators.

Consider its installation, cost, efficiency, handiness and speed.

Address

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

MACHINES FOR SALE

BARGAINS—Air Truck Dump; Maroa Car Loader; 10 hp Allis Motor, Box 212, Reynolds, Ind.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 76D6 Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 76D7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 76D8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 76D5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—J. F. Field Buckhorn Machine, used two months, too small capacity for our use. U. J. Cover Seed Company, Mt. Gilead, O.

FOR SALE—One good used No. 5D Monitor small grain cleaner \$60, at our warehouse; 400 feet No. 77 drag chain, 15c per ft. F. J. Wood & Sons, London, Ohio.

FOR SALE—2nd hand Expert No. 48 grain cleaner, complete with shaker screens. Made by Cleland Mfg. Co., Mnpls., Minn. Pfeiffer Elevator Co., Durand, Wis.

FOR SALE—All machinery from 150 bbl. mill, including 50 hp GE motor, belting, shafting. Will sell at once at near junk prices if sold near May 1. Valentine Mills, Valentine, Nebr.

FOR SALE—Second hand feed and elevator machinery; Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meters; Bolinder Diesel Engines. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

SELLING ELEVATOR Equipment—No. 5 Monitor Fan Mill; wagon dump with Fairbanks Scale; 1 Fairbanks Hopper Scale; 1 gas & 1 steam engine; 400 ft. 77 chain; shafting, pulleys. Martin & Pugsley Wrecking Co., Wykoff, Minn.

FOR SALE—No. 4 Eureka Wheat Cleaner with brushes; No. 4 Eureka Corn and Cob Cleaner; Dreadnaught corn and cob crusher; ½ ton Burton Feed Mixer, with motor; all excellent condition. J. G. Troester, 710 S. Ohio Av., Sidney, O.

FOR SALE—Midget Mills, complete mills with flow sheets; mixers, packers; hammer mills; cleaners; any kind of used or new machinery for elevators, feed or flour mills. T. A. McWilliams, 115 E. St. Catherine St., Louisville, Ky.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

Gruendler Horizontal Mixer; Dial Scales; Hopper Scales; 6 bu. Fairbanks Automatic Scale; ½ bu. Richardson Scale; Magnetic Pulley; 2 & 3 pr. high Feed Rolls; Corn Cutter & Grader; Corn Cracker & Grader; No. 9 Clipper Cleaner; Invincible & Eureka Cleaners; 60 bbl. Midget Mill; 2 Cubing Machines; 24-40 Gruendler Hammer Mill with 150 H.P. Motor; 16-40 Hammer Mill with 100 H.P. Motor; Big Chief Hammer Mill; No. 30 Blue Streak Mill with 30 H.P. Motor; 24 in. Robinson Mill with 2-20 HP. Motors; Belt Driven Attrition Mills all sizes and makes; Corn Shellers; Pulleys, a few large sizes. Everything for the Feed Mill or Elevator. An engineer at your service. A. D. HUGHES COMPANY, WAYLAND, MICH.

USED MACHINERY

1 Bauer Attrition mill with two 25 h.p. motors.
1 Eureka 1-ton Horizontal Feed Mixer (continuous or batch).

A wide variety of used motors, belting, buckets, pulleys, shafting, bearings, boots, and other elevator and feed mill machinery. Write us your wants, or ask for list with money-saving prices.

NEWELL CONSTRUCTION & MACHINERY CO.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.

MACHINES FOR SALE

ELLIS STEAM DRIER—1,000 bus. capacity. Built and installed in 1927. Cost over \$18,000. Used less than one year. Additional details furnished upon request; available for inspection in South Chicago, Ill. Price Attractive. Address 78H6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAINS

Pipe, Corrugated Metal Roofing
Guaranteed Good Condition
Pipe, cut lengths for fence posts.
Stockyards Lumber Co.,
4600 S. Halsted St.,
Union Stock Yards Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRIC MOTORS, Generators, Air Compressors, engines, pumps, all makes, types and sizes. All completely rebuilt. One Year Guaranteed and attractively priced. Write us on your requirements. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Illinois.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.
V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

SCALES WANTED

20 TON TRUCK SCALES wanted. Markuson Grain & Bean Co., Edgar, Mont.

SCALES FOR SALE

SCALES—New and rebuilds, every purpose, bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Factory trained mechanics. Acme Scale Exchange, 1718 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

MOTOR TRUCK SCALES. Bargains. All capacities. Used Scales. Shipped on 30 day free trial. Salesmen wanted. Bonded Scale Co., manufacturers, Dept. GFJ, Columbus, O.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

WANTED—Cornwall or Western corn and cob cleaner; 400 to 600 bus. capacity. Address 76S3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book

A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets of form shown, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets.

Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 ins. Order Form 62. Price \$1.45, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

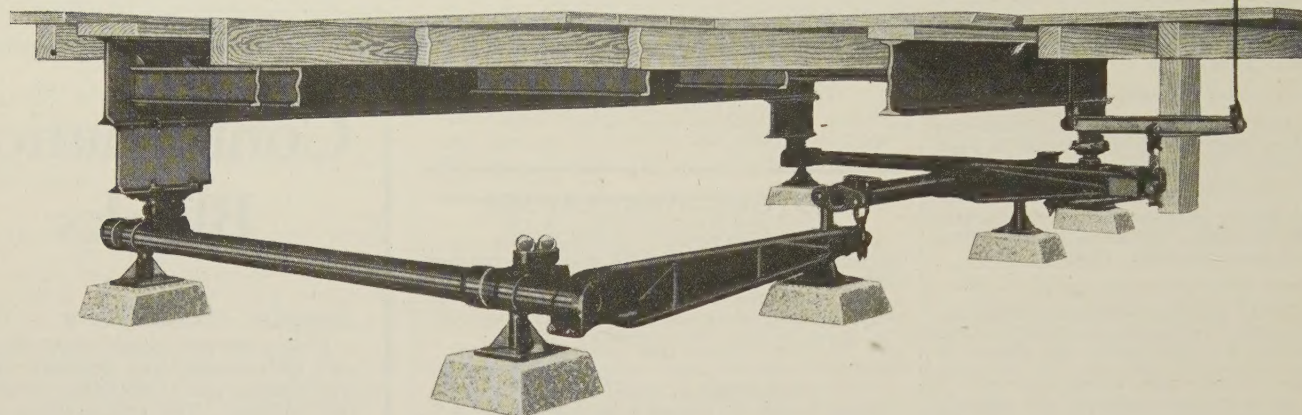
Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

_____19			
Bought of	_____		
Load of	_____		
Price	Per Cwt.	Gross	Lbs.
Price	Per Bu.	Tare	Lbs.
Driver	on. off.	Net	Lbs.
		Net	Bu.
Weigher.			

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)

Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Dump Scale



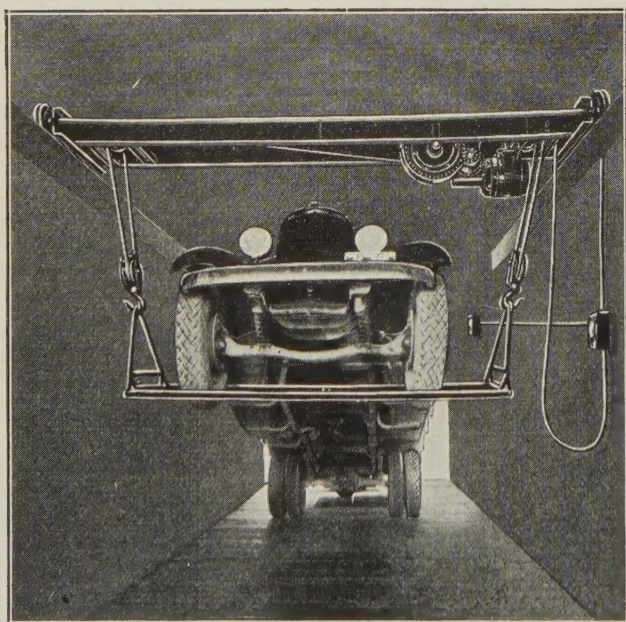
Exclusive Features of Soweigh Motor Truck Dump Scales

- Heavy Duty — 100% end loading.
- Free movement of the platform in any direction is provided for by eight large, perfect, steel balls, acting in accurately ground hardened cups.
- Flexible, adjustable shackles permit positive leveling of the levers.
- Complete office fixtures with additional capacity beam.

WE GOVERN OUR OWN POLICIES AND ESTABLISH OUR OWN PRICES.

Address all inquiries to

SUPERIOR SCALE COMPANY, Delavan, Illinois



BENDER ELECTRIC LIFT

The **ANSWER** to years of experience in the manufacture of overhead lifts.

Made to fit in any type driveway to dump all size trucks. Steel construction, electric welded. Self-locking worm drive. Shipped completely assembled. Simple installation.

Write for full description

BENDER HOIST MFG. COMPANY

Omaha, Nebraska

Most Effective Fumigants Known

FOR CONTROLLING FLOUR MILL
AND GRAIN INSECTS

LIQUID HCN is the standard fumigant by which others are compared. It has never been surpassed in insect-killing power and economy. Safely applied with scientific thoroughness through a simple piping system—from outside of the building.

CYANOGENS. Used widely for fumigating mills and warehouses—no apparatus needed—simply scatter on floor. Ease of application and economy with great efficiency make it ideal for fumigation of warehouses, grain bins, freight cars, "spot" fumigation and fumigation of grain in bins.

CALCYANIDE. Especially good for "spot" fumigation. Applied with the Calcynator. Very convenient—blows the gas to inaccessible places in machinery, conveyors, bins and other hard-to-reach points.

Write for interesting and helpful **MANUALS** on the product which appeals to you—they are free. No obligation, but our representatives are always available for consultation.



AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Insecticide Department

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
KANSAS CITY, MO. • AZUSA, CALIF.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaving grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 28, 1937

AFTER the frost gets out of the ground outside scales need to be carefully tested by scale experts and resealed if correct weights are to be expected.

WHO will operate the country elevators if farmers persist in giving their grain to irresponsible traveling truckers? If an open market is to be maintained the year around, it must be patronized.

DAMP grain needs frequent and careful inspection lest it heats and attracts all the grain infesting insects of the neighborhood. The larger the per cent of dirt and moisture contained the better the pests enjoy the mixture.

HIGH PRICES of grain and field seeds are stimulating the interest of thieves and robbers in these products, and the isolated country elevators as well as the farmers bins seem to attract these midnight marauders in increasing numbers, so that night watchmen lights and secure locks are needed to check their stealings.

FARMERS of Dickinson county, Kansas, have missed so much grain from their bins recently, they have finally induced the sheriff to try to trace their grain and seeds to the elevator buying it. Thieves cannot pass title to stolen property.

FARMERS with a weakness for cheap seed are buying lots of worthless rubbish which can be guaranteed *not* to return its cost. One consignment of lespedeza trucked from Tennessee to Arkansas and sold to farmers contained 86,000 dodder seed to each pound. Valuable stuff.

THE TRACING of stolen grain to elevator managers who never hesitate to buy from strangers has resulted in some buyers being sued recently for a second payment for seed. Cautious dealers know the name and address of every customer.

GRAIN SHIPPERS are beginning to recognize that if they expect to market grain profitably they must learn to classify their purchases by the grading rules governing their sales. The grain grading schools held in conjunction with trade gatherings are gaining in popularity and influence.

ELEVATOR operators having short scales can not afford to buy grain from, or to sell grain to strangers driving trucks with trailers too long to get all wheels onto scale deck at one time. The hidden hydraulic jack enables the truckers to manipulate the weight to their own advantage. Look out!

THE FACT that the U. S. A. has again started to export wheat to Europe has given renewed encouragement to old time exporters who have been idle for several years. Increased acreage and improving crop conditions supports the conviction that American farmers are making a determined effort to recover our export trade in spite of the bureaucrats efforts to restrict production.

GRAIN DEALERS who have neglected or forgotten to file their Social Security tax returns will be pleased to know that the internal revenue collector has accepted returns which were delinquent without assessing a penalty because the taxpayer was able to give a reasonable excuse for delay. The old age tax applies to any employer of one or more persons.

RECENT DISCLOSURES of incendiarism indulged primarily to wipe out evidence of fraudulent practices emphasizes the difficulty of covering up embezzlement. So many offenders have been sent to the penitentiary in recent years because of their burning employers property in hope of covering up a shortage, that it seems like extreme folly for anyone to repeat this criminal offense.

WINDSTORMS are never welcome. They come at most inopportune times and without warning. Nothing can be done to prevent or stop their work of destruction, but insurance against loss can be obtained from reliable mutuals at a cost so low no owner of an elevator can afford to carry all the risk.

THE BEST magnetic or pneumatic separator obtainable installed ahead of grinding machinery will help to keep tramp iron and other hard substances out of the mill, thus reducing the fire and explosion hazards, the power requirement and the wear and tear on the grinding machinery. The improvement will also earn an attractive credit on your fire insurance premium and eventually return more than its cost.

ONE NORTH DAKOTA line company was severely penalized recently for the purchase of wheat smuggled in from Canada and unwittingly accepted by the local agent. In another case a farmers elevator company in the same state had to pay for stolen wheat twice. Both these cases emphasize the importance of care in checking the ownership of grain hauled to the elevator, especially when the haulers are unknown to the elevator operator.

THE PREVAILING high prices make it impossible for country grain buyers to handle grain on old-time margins. The large amount involved swells the interest on the capital invested in both elevator and grain, labor costs are rising and the hazards of grain ownership demand a wider margin to protect buyer from loss due to price decline. Misgrading, dockage, deterioration and loss in transit can always be depended upon to reduce returns from shipments most disastrously.

MIXING GRAIN thoroughly before loading into car so as to give shipment the appearance of even quality will earn a single certificate of grade, but if one bin is emptied into one end of car and a bin of different quality is spouted into the other end shipment will be handicapped with two certificates and discounted when sold. A mixing bin on the first floor so arranged as to receive grain from any bin and drop it to the boot of a 4000 bushel leg would facilitate mixing and expedite loading.

FARMERS are not delighted to learn that the Secretary of Agriculture and his administrator of the A. A. A. are planning an early revival of the control of crop production. They generally doubt that they know nothing about their own business, but must depend upon the swivel chair loafers for intelligent direction. We suspect that most of them are weary of participating in wasteful experiments and will resent any further attempts to regiment the activities of the American farmer.

HAVE YOU posted the pictures appearing on the outside front cover of the April 14th JOURNALS on the wall of your office so as to warn your farmer patrons against selling grain to or buying grain from strange truckers? It might also help your helpers to watch out for tricksters.

A MONTH AGO the loyal members of the crop killers union were having a warm debate as to whether the grasshopper or the chinch bug should be seated upon the coronation throne as King Destructive Factor for the 1937 crop. And now some new pessimist suffering from a chronic case of strabismus in shouting, "Red Spiders!"

NARROW ESCAPES from sprocket wheels and driving pulleys has promoted two elevator helpers whose accidents are reported in this number to pledge their permanent support of a safe guarding campaign for all moving machinery. It is much cheaper and far more humane than continuing to sacrifice lives and limbs to exposed machinery.

ONE KANSAS grain merchant whose letter appears in this number seems to have perfect confidence in the honesty, integrity and reliability of roving truckers. Being unaware of what is transpiring in the trade, he is laboring under the delusion that the grain merchants of the land are making a big fuss about nothing. It surely pays to keep posted.

THE PRESIDENTIAL BAN on speculative purchases or sales of commodities or securities by officers and employees of the government certainly should apply to transactions entered into because of prior knowledge of contemplated government action affecting the market price of commodities or securities dealt in on the exchanges. The president's announcement of Apr. 26 is timely since market movements will be profoundly affected by government action, particularly any announcement that the buying price of gold is to be reduced from the present \$35 per ounce.

SUBSCRIPTION swindlers have been imposing on grain dealers of the Southwest but we feel certain they will have a short respite from these traveling fakirs who never hesitate to sell any magazine wanted at any price the prospective customer seems willing to pay. The recent arrest in Houston, Texas, of "Ray Palmer" will cause many victims to grin and remark that, "Mr. McBride" or 'Bloom' or 'Knight' has finally been captured." Few impostors soliciting subscriptions have any credentials to prove their identity or authority to solicit or accept subscription orders. If grain dealers would simply ask what credentials the solicitor had that would help to establish his identity or authority, their interrogation would result in his quick disappearance.

Gold and Wheat

In the current hysteria to sell wheat for fear the President will wreck the commodity price structure by setting a price lower than \$35 per ounce for gold, investors lose sight of the fact that retirement of the government from the gold market does not necessarily mean a much lower price for the metal. The government has been able to boost the price to \$35 and hold it there as long as it had the funds with which to buy gold, of which it has now \$531,000,000 "inactive." Conversely the government can not force down the price of gold unless it becomes a free seller at lower prices, and then only so long as it has stocks of gold to offer.

World stocks of wheat are so small compared with the available credits and monetary stocks it is conceivable that any announcement of a reduced price for gold will have but a temporary depressing effect on prices of commodities and be followed by a resumption of the bull market in wheat.

Take a Written Contract

A contract whether oral or written is worse than worthless when entered into with a grower who is not financially responsible. The grain dealer who in fancied reliance on such a contract sells grain for future delivery may find that after a substantial price advance the farmer hauls his grain to some other elevator.

If contracts with growers are made they should be in writing and with individuals who are good. Otherwise the grain buyer may find deliveries excessive when markets go down and short when prices go up. When as at present the markets are fluctuating widely, frequently touching the 5-cent daily limit, the temptation to welch on a sale is too much for a dishonest seller.

The "statute of frauds" or oral contract law of his state should be the dealer's guide in handling contracts. In some states the legality of a contract is governed by the time limit for performance or sustained by part payment, some memorandum in writing usually being required if the amount involved exceeds a stated sum.

Some Indiana buyers have been imposed upon by farmers who took their money and then forgot all about the promised delivery when the crop was harvested. In fact they are still using the buyers money although all of the grain was sold elsewhere.

Insisting on written contracts with growers and giving a check on the face of which is written "Earnest money paid on contract for purchase of bushels of wheat to be delivered within thirty days after harvest." The more precautions dealers take in contracts with irresponsibles, the smaller will be their annual losses.

More Restrictions in Offing

Nothing truer was ever said than that government regulation can only restrict business, as again demonstrated by the announcement hearings are to be held on proposed limits to speculative trading in grains. The proposals for limitation seem to be based on the theory that short sales depress the market at harvest time, ignoring the truth that limiting short sales will automatically decrease buying as well, the net effect of restriction being a shrinkage in the gross volume of trading.

Before taking drastic action the authorities should consider what interest will lose and what interest will profit by shrinkage in the volume of trading.

The veriest tyro in exchange trading knows that a big volume of trade always accompanies high prices and that a shrunken volume of transactions is concomitant with depressed markets.

Carrying this thought further along the question is: who will benefit and who will lose by low prices resulting from restrictive government regulation? Obviously sellers will lose and buyers profit. Who are the sellers? The American wheat producer of course; and the buyer is the foreigner, to some extent, and the United States consumer.

The net result is that the wheat grower, for whom the U. S. Department of Agriculture professes the greatest concern, will lose several cents on each bushel sold. Practically every major price movement in wheat futures confirms this deduction. Going no further back than Apr. 5 we note that May wheat that day sold at \$1.45 with an open interest of 111,717,000 bus. On Apr. 27 the open interest had shrunk to 99,946,000 bus., and the price to \$1.26¼ per bushel. It may be stated that speculators retired because they feared a devaluation of the gold ounce, or because recent rains assured a good crop; but the principle that reduced interest means lowered prices holds good, even when the reduction follows a threat by government to limit transactions.

Let the government take some constructive action to promote trading on the exchanges, such as abolishing the tax

THE TEST OF A MAN

There's little satisfaction to be gained from doing things that hold no difficulties; it's the tough old-task that brings keen sense of worth and power to the man who wins the fight; his failures test his courage and his problems prove his might. Until a man has conquered loss and overcome defeat he can not fully understand just why success is sweet.

I'm thankful for my disappointments, for the battles lost, and for mistakes that seem to charge an overwhelming cost; I'm thankful for the days of doubt, when it was hard to see that all things work together for the good that is to be; I'm glad for all that life has brought, because today I know that men must brave adversities if they would greater grow.

—O. Lawrence Hawthorne.

on trades in futures, to increase the volume of business and bring higher prices to the farmer. It would also help the grain markets if the government would abolish all restrictions on trading other than the law requiring traders to fulfill their contracts.

Unfair to Use Freight Cars as Private Warehouses

In the early days of the railroads, most of the trunk lines built and maintained crude elevators for storing grain at country stations. These bins were rented to shippers at a low rate per season. Later railroads leased elevator sites along the rights of way at low annual rental in order to encourage grain shippers to provide bulk storage depots for assembling grain and loading promptly into box cars. All of these storage facilities provided primarily for encouraging the country grain merchant to maintain an open market for grain every day of the year without delaying the rolling stock of the railroad.

Scoopers at many stations have throughout the years made trouble for operators of bulk grain handling depots by using railroad freight cars as warehouses. They indulged in so many sharp practices hoping, thereby, to get an even break that they finally won the ill-will not only of terminal buyers, the railroads and the country elevator operators, but even the farmers hesitated to do business with them. These unreliable pseudo merchants long since out-lived their usefulness so that most of them have disappeared from country stations.

However, elevator operators who have been pestered with scooper competition will be deeply interested in the recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, number 156 I.C.C. 87 Nutile Fruit Company vs. Boston & Maine Railroad in which the commission held: "The railroads primary function is to move traffic. A shipper has no legal right to use a car as a warehouse or to use a car or a public delivery track as a trading place."

Freight cars on wheels were not constructed for warehouse purposes and it is not reasonable to expect the railroad to permit its rolling stock to be used for storage. Box cars were designed primarily for furnishing transportation of freight. Some dealers have purchased obsolete rolling stock and converted the boxes into stationary warehouses. If the merchants in grain, coal or other lines of business are to be encouraged to provide modern facilities for expediting their loading and unloading of cars then it is right and proper that they should be protected from these fly-by-nights who seldom operate at any station two months in succession, and who always succeed in maintaining a questionable responsibility.

Price-Fixing by Industrialists

When President Roosevelt affixed his signature to the Guffey-Vinson Act Apr. 26 the American people took a momentous step toward a complete new orientation of trade and industry.

Advocated by practically every interest directly concerned, the mine operators, the mine labor unions and the politicians, for the first time in the United States an industry will possess legal authority to fix prices at which its product shall be sold.

These prices will be set in each of 23 districts by boards elected by the mine owners, in the bituminous coal districts, with authority to make them high enough to yield a "reasonable return above average cost."

After the new law has passed the scrutiny of the Supreme Court it will not be long before every economic royalist in the country will be endeavoring to have the Congress similarly legalize price-fixing by himself for his own industry, also at the expense of the public.

Production control will follow to keep new firms out of the profitable business, or to divide the volume among those already in. There is nothing new in this. Prices and production in many lines were controlled for many years before the world war by the "cartels" of industrialists in Germany.

Grain merchants know by experience that the only substantial basis for the fair adjustment of views of buyers and sellers, producers and consumers, is the free play of competition, the effect of which is directly in the public interest by giving the market to the low cost producers and to the handlers who by economy can cut their costs of distribution to less than the average.

Government favoritism to guarantee a profit to inefficient producers, operators of antiquated equipment and wasteful merchandisers, leads to exorbitant prices, diminished consumption and production, and a general lowered standard of living, aggravated by the necessity of supporting thru burdensome taxation the horde of non-producers required to supervise the enforcement of the new laws.

Washington, D. C.—The percentage of cattle on feed in 11 Corn Belt States on Apr. 1, compared with a year ago, was: Michigan 110, Ohio 95, Illinois 88, Minnesota 86, Indiana 80, Wisconsin 77, Iowa 72, Kansas 70, Missouri 55, Nebraska 45, and South Dakota 25.

New York, N. Y.—Corn Products Refining Co. has announced a new wage schedule raising the minimum to 62½¢ per hour from 55¢ per hour, making the minimum daily pay \$5. Plants concerned are located at Argo and Pekin, Ill., North Kansas City, Mo., and Edgewater, N. J.

Ottawa, Ont.—Dominion entomologists, reviewing a grasshopper egg survey taken last fall, anticipate a serious outbreak of grasshoppers this year on 3,870,000 acres in Saskatchewan, 4,000,000 acres in Alberta, 450,000 acres in Manitoba. Organized control measures are planned in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Helping the Farmer to Better Crops

Progressive grain merchants throughout the land are making an earnest effort to help their farmer patron to larger, better, and more profitable crops. Not only are the far-sighted merchants scouring the country for seed for desirable crops, but they are also cleaning seed for farm patrons and treating it for smut.

The prevailing high prices for choice malting barley, soy beans, and corn not only stimulates the interest of all producers in the selection of pure varieties, but also in germination tests and treatment of seed in hope of increasing the yield. Sales of fertilizers is reported to have exceeded all records, so that even though farmers do reduce the acreage planted to some grains, the total amount produced will probably be greater than for years, providing the kindly weather man continues to supply more than the average amount of moisture.

Every enterprising grain merchant recognizes that the more grain his farm patrons are able to produce, the more grain he will buy and ship. Their common interests demand that both cooperate in the securing of the most desirable varieties for seed and in treating it so as to insure more profitable yields.

For several generations the United States was the largest exporter of agricultural products. The last year it has been the largest importer of corn, wheat, rye, barley and flax seed. To continue the large importations of grains which can be produced at home would be unfair to our farmers, and against the interests of everyone with whom he deals. Large crops make for a prosperous farmer, and a prosperous farmer keeps manufacturing industries busy supplying his wants. Let us grow more and better grain.

Would Lease Site on Right-of-Way

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has before it the suit by the Johnson Cash-Way Lumber Co. to compel the Union Pacific Railroad Co. to grant a lease on the right of way at Grand Island, Neb., as the successor of the Cousins Lumber Co.

The Nebraska Railroad Commission refused to consider the matter, claiming it had no jurisdiction. A federal court has dismissed one proceeding; and the Interstate Commerce Commission has dismissed the complaint.

The lease to the Cousins Lumber Co. ran for five years from Jan. 1, 1933. In its refusal to consent to a transfer of the lease to the plaintiff the railroad company alleged that it had an application for the lease from a concern desiring to use the premises as a wholesale concentrating yard that promised a greater tonnage inbound and outbound.

Plaintiff's difficulty emphasizes the difference between the right to a side track connection and the right to lease ground owned by the railroad company for a private purpose.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Shrinkage of Corn in Drying?

Grain & Feed Journals: Do you have a prepared table giving the shrinkage on corn when being dried?—L. J. Dill Grain Co., Columbus, O.

Ans.: Below is a table showing the loss in weight by drying a certain percentage.

The figures at tops of columns in the table show the original moisture percentage before drying.

The figures in column at left show by what percentage the moisture has been reduced in drying, calculated on the dried sample.

Thus a sample containing 20 per cent moisture is dried to a test showing 15 per cent, a reduction of 5 per cent as shown in column at left. From 5 in column at left glancing to right to column headed 20 we find 5.88 per cent as the loss in weight.

Starting with 10,000 pounds of corn containing 2,000 pounds of water and testing 20 per cent we reduce the moisture content to 15 per cent and loss 588 pounds weight, leaving 9,412 pounds containing the original 8,000 pounds dry matter and 1,412 pounds water. Instead of losing 500 pounds weight as might be supposed the loss is 588 pounds, or 88 pounds more than expected.

Program of Kansas Dealers

An interesting program has been arranged by Sec'y J. F. Moyer for the 40th annual convention of the Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n to be held at Wichita May 11 and 12.

Among the well informed speakers who will address the dealers are R. V. Lash of the Internal Revenue Department, Wichita; E. G. Cheronnier of St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. Thale P. Skovgard of Greenleaf, Kan.; Prof. A. L. Clapp of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; F. A. Derby, Topeka, and Ray B. Bowden, executive vice pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

The Wichita Board of Trade has arranged an evening of entertainment May 11 that will excel anything the Kansas dealers have enjoyed for a long time.

Visiting ladies will be entertained at luncheon May 11, and a fleet of automobiles will be at their command, with the Wichita ladies to assist them in any chosen individual activity.

The meeting will be called to order on the morning of May 11 by Pres. Drake in the Roof Garden of the Hotel Broadview.

Good Speakers for Illinois Convention

The program for the annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held May 10 and 11 at the Hotel Orlando, Decatur, Ill., is fast taking shape.

Ray B. Bowden, sec'y of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, W. R. Scott, sec'y of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and most active in combating the itinerant merchants as executive vice pres. of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators, Emil Davis, of the warehousing section of the Illinois Commerce Commission, and W. P. Flint, Illinois state entomologist, who will tell of the grasshopper and insect menace, are among the speakers.

Other speakers have been invited to appear, assuring a full program of great interest.

The Decatur grain dealers have planned a generous entertainment, to allow time for which the speechmaking will be eliminated from the banquet on the evening of May 10 at the Masonic Temple. The diners will dance and be entertained at the same time there, and more enter-

tainment will be provided later in the auditorium of the same building by the Decatur hosts.

The Sunnyside Country Club will have a luncheon and bridge party for the ladies Monday afternoon at 1 p. m.

So many have already signified their purpose to attend that this meeting promises to be one of the largest held by the State Ass'n at Decatur.

Arson Confessed by Four Boys

The feed warehouse of the F. P. Faulk and Sons Co., Wellsville, Ohio, was badly damaged by fire on April 7 at 9:45 P. M. A series of mysterious fires had been reported in the town, and almost immediately after the fire the sheriff picked up four high school boys, Donald McPeak, 13, Ralph Gibson, 15, Calvin Rowley, 13, and Theodore Edwards, 14. The young men confessed to having set that fire and also to having set six other fires and to having rifled the contents of automobiles and committed other crimes.

All were sentenced to serve an indeterminate sentence at the Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster, O.

One unfortunate circumstance is that the same boys were suspected only two weeks before of throwing lighted matches through the window of the Quality Feed Store at Wellsville, resulting in a loss of \$3,500, but they were not apprehended.

Setting fire to business houses just to see them burn is decidedly detrimental to the best interests of the community. Your elevator may next attract the pyromaniacs.

Alleged Burning of Elevator to Hide Shortage

Judge C. B. Elwell of Havre, Mont., on April 9 directed a verdict in favor of defendants St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., and its superintendent, C. D. Fulton, in the suit brought by Frank Sterrett to recover \$50,000 damages for having been held in jail for 120 days on the charge of uttering a forged check, the jury having found him not guilty.

E. F. Holloran, adjuster, in behalf of the insurance companies interested in the payment of the claim for loss by fire in the company's elevator and in the elevator of the Chinook Elevator Co., Chinook, Mont., showed a number of checks to the payees who voluntarily stated that they knew nothing concerning the checks, that they had not delivered the grain indicated by the checks, that they had not received the money mentioned therein, and furthermore the endorsement of their name on the backs of the checks was not in their handwriting.

Sterrett was buyer for the St. Anthony & Dakota and was to have been succeeded by a new man, with the customary inventory and weigh-up. Sterrett testified he had not forged any of the checks nor embezzled any money.

In deciding in favor of defendants in the suit for malicious prosecution Judge Elwell stated it was the duty of any citizen who had reasonable cause to believe a crime had been committed to bring the facts before the county attorney; and that Sterrett's arrest had nothing to do with the acquittal; and that he was convinced from the evidence a crime had been committed.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

May 10, 11. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Decatur Ill.

May 11, 12. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Broadview, Wichita, Kan.

May 14. Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

May 14, 15. Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

May 17, 18. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Herring Hotel, Amarillo, Tex.

May 21, 22. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Texas, Ft. Worth.

May 24, 25. American Corn Millers Federation, Chicago, Ill.

May 26, 27. The Millers National Federation, Drake Hotel, Chicago.

May 27. Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n, Missouri Hotel, Jefferson City, Mo.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Santa Barbara, Cal.

June 2-3. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 7, 8. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 10, 11. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Va.

June 10, 11, 12. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Nashville, Tenn.

June 14. Farm Seed Group, Statler Hotel, Cleveland, O.

June 14 to 16. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Fort William-Port Arthur, Ont.

June 14 to 17. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Statler Hotel, Cleveland, O.

June 21, 22. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Breakers Hotel, Cedar Point, Sandusky, O.

June 22, 23, 24. National Hay Ass'n, Cedar Point, Sandusky, O.

Sept. 9, 10. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Jamestown, N. Y.

October 11, 12. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Dallas, Tex.



Geo. B. Wood, Re-elected Pres. of Corn Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

"When Good Fellows MUST Get Together"

By S. W. WILDER, pres. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, before Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n

"Twenty-three years ago last week this Ass'n held its fourteenth annual convention in this city. At that time the Ass'n had 366 paid-up members representing 530 elevators, and there were more than 300 grain dealers at the convention. I remember the convention well, for at that time I was elected as vice-president of the Ass'n, an honor that I sincerely appreciated.

Probably not many of you here today will remember that convention of 1914, but it was a convention of real note. Among the men taking part in the program discussions were: John L. Messmore, then pres. of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange; J. C. F. Merrill, sec'y of the Chicago Board of Trade, H. A. Foss, its chief weighmaster; W. P. Carroll, federal grain supervisor; E. W. Bailey, L. F. Gates and Wm. M. Hirshey of Chicago, and John Wunderlich of Cedar Rapids. This distinguished group of men has since passed on, leaving an enviable record of service and a heritage of inestimable value to the grain trade.

Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, then in charge of grain standardization investigations, came all the way from Washington, D. C., to attend the meeting. With the Hon. John M. Grimm as toastmaster and Dave Turner as master of ceremonies, the entertainment would have been a credit to any modern radio program, and it certainly was a success.

In reviewing the discussions of those days and of the many conventions since, I wonder what a country grain dealer can say to other fellows in the trade that hasn't already been said many times? Every speaker asks himself that question, often forgetting that the important things need to be said over and over again.

Let us imagine ourselves in a convention of country grain and feed dealers, presided over by a country grain and feed man, with only country grain and feed men admitted.

What problem would come up first for discussion? Well, my own personal guess is that strictly local business problems would be the first ones threshed out. As the discussion proceeded, I think we would be surprised to discover that most of the local problems worrying us are not local problems at all, but problems that have to be solved on a state or national basis.

Before the meeting was far along, we would begin discussing contributions that we are asked to make to every sort of local enterprise; we would compare notes on how to allow credit, and how to collect bills. And we would inevitably get into a discussion of competition between dealers at the local station.

We believe in open competition, but we have talked about it so much that some fellows don't seem comfortable unless they are losing money on everything they handle. We have all seen these occasional price wars; we know that everybody in the scrap loses money, and that the volume of patronage is seldom changed for very long. Then, too, some of our patrons get the idea that price cutting is normal business for us, and suspect that we are greedy if we get back to a normal basis of small profits. The experienced dealers who want to stay in business usually decline to follow a price war onto the red side of their ledgers, and they increase public respect and their own solvency.

Of course I do not imply that dealers at a station should agree upon prices and margins in violation of both law and ethics.

Rather, I have respect for the dealer who, by superior management, can reduce his margins to the benefit of both producer and consumer, and still prosper in business. Society is always looking for this superior type of management, but society also is beginning to be impatient with the dealer who does business at a loss merely to embarrass or cripple his competitor. Perhaps the Greeks had a word for it, but you should hear the name we call him!

The Trucker-Peddler.—A second very important problem would soon quiet the arguments developing over local competition. This second problem would be growing competition from the trucker-peddler. At first it would look like a local problem, but we know we couldn't solve it locally. However, we would express a lot of opinions. Remember, this is an imaginary meeting, so we can imagine that the country dealers would talk pretty frankly. We would soon agree that trucking competition won't be stopped merely because we don't like it. We know the trucker will remain in the picture for a long time if he can meet the same restrictions, taxes and other responsibilities that we must meet, and still render an economic service.

We have a feeling that a lot of these trucker-peddlers would have to quit business if they tried to meet us on the basis of equality in regulation and taxation. You have all been over this argument many times, and you know that we are not objecting to competition from a new source, but rather to a competition that has an unfair advantage. Trucking is a comparatively new business; ours is an old business. Regulations for trucking naturally are slow in coming, while regulations and restrictions on our business have been accumulating for many decades. But regulation of the trucker-peddler is inevitable, and our job is to speed the day when he will have to compete with us on an equal basis. Our country dealers, in a meeting such as we have imagined, would eagerly seek means

to hasten that day of equal opportunity. And while we were on this subject, I think there would be flattering comment on the work along this line that has been done in the past year by the Associated Southwest Country Elevators, and an expression of hope that the same work can be followed on a national scale by our national organization.

Business Sacrificed to Political Expediency.—What problem would be next in importance? I think it would be the fear which we all have, but which is so hard to define—a fear that our own government is steadily sacrificing our business to political expediency. Fellows on the outside often wonder why the country dealer doesn't get more excited about the government competing with him in business. It isn't because we do not oppose it, for we believe that bureaucracy in business is confusion in business. Probably it is because we cannot always see clearly where the government ceases to be a referee, and where it begins to be a competitor using our own tax money to beat us. We have a notion that the government has an obligation to be a referee over a trade that does not adequately make and enforce its own rules of ethics, but politicians usually can fool us by setting up competition and calling it an umpiring job. We country dealers could be enlisted in a vigorous battle against government competition in business, but we don't want to stumble into a political trap set by either friends or enemies. We know we would need an intelligent program of action, so in our meeting we would agree to write sensible rules for our trade, enforce those rules, draft the best leadership available, and then support a real fight against every kind of political racketeering, economic tub-thumping and bureaucratic meddling that threatens our trade. And we know this battle would have to be waged far from our local station.

Certainly in this meeting we would all express desire for brief but timely information about our trade throughout the world, nation and state, for these outside affairs undoubtedly affect our local business. We want to know "why" markets sometimes react as they do; "how" the currents of trade are changing their normal flow; "what" the conditions and prospects are in other parts of the world and nation. But we want this information from and thru sources that we can trust, with a maximum of information and a minimum of propaganda.

We discuss a local problem that arises from congressional or state legislative proposals or acts. Some of these legislative proposals we consider valuable in type, but often written without recourse to the experience of dealers. Why can't we have some way to be effectively heard before such legislation is completed? We keep discovering that most of our local problems are, after all, not local problems at all, but problems that arise beyond our reach.

One could list for many paragraphs the problems that country dealers have to face. And we believe that if country dealers ever met in a conference such as we have imagined, they would end the meeting with a pledge to form a grain and feed dealers' association immediately, so that all of us together could do what no one of us can do alone. That was much the way in which this Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n was born; also it was the reason for the start of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n forty-one years ago.

An "Iowa Plan."—Let us see, at this convention, how many men we can pledge to make one strong, efficient and well-financed grain and feed dealers' organization in this State. Let us oppose by our pledge the splitting of the strength of our trade into different small groups, each sincere and efficient in its way, but still less than the full strength that we need to do our work. Let us take this sadly disorganized trade and make it what some of



S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

[Continued on page 324]

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Gunning for Fake Collection Agencies

Grain & Feed Journals: Perhaps all of your readers have at some time been solicited to place their bad accounts in the hands of a collection agency, such agency to receive a percentage of all amounts collected on the accounts listed. While there may be some honest collection agencies operating in Illinois, our observation has been that many of them are not responsible.

A few weeks ago we were called upon by an elevator company to assist it in getting a settlement from an agency which gave a post office address in Evanston, Ill. We visited the address given on their letter head, but found that they had moved on without leaving a forwarding address. So far we have been unable to trace this concern to any new location.

A few years ago we attempted to trace another such agency and found that the Chicago address which it gave on its letterhead was a vacant lot. In this connection it has been brought to our attention that Senator Gunning has introduced a bill in the Illinois Senate to require such collection agencies to operate under a license and to deposit a bond in the amount of \$5,000 as a protection to their clients. It is known as Senate Bill 39. As a result of our experience, we have been led to believe that this is a good bill and should be passed.—Lawrence Farlow, Secy Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

No Crop Failure if Soil Is Conditioned

Grain & Feed Journals: For 26 years I have grown many thousand bushels of wheat, for 25 years many thousand bushels of potatoes, and for 24 years much kafir, seed and forage, without a single year of failure. For 16 years (1920 to 1936 inclusive) with the help of his son, the writer grew 1,040,000 bus. of wheat on a total acreage of 51,627, harvested an average yield of 20 bus. per acre and an average yearly production of 65,050 bus.

This was accomplished mainly by properly conditioning the soil to a depth of 8 inches. Essential to this work is the plowing to this depth and packing to bring to the surface the new granular and pebbly soil that will not easily blow. It is important that this deep plowing and packing be repeated after every second or third crop. Much importance attaches to every detail of the work done on the soil to store and conserve the rainfall in the subsoil over a period of one to two years, 3 to 4 ft. deep, ample almost to grow a crop without further rainfall.

The above put into general farm practice would make possible the settling up of the great plains country and the production of abundance. Then no need for the government to have the western settlers vacate their homes and be transported to some other location to become peasants or wards of the government at the cost of the nation.

The farmers here are becoming interested in growing a quick maturing drouth resistant kafir that produces a good yield of seed and forage when grown on summer fallow ground. The writer has developed just such a kafir the last 24 years. This season he grew a field of this kafir that yielded 27 bus. of fine seed

per acre, maturing in 90 days. The topped bundles, the stalk being sweet, made fine feed.

The writer believes that recovery and prosperity of the Southwest must be based on capacity production of agriculture, the mine, and industry, for ourselves, the rest of the nation and the world.—Albert Weaver, Bird City, Kan.

Another Victim of Tricky Truckers

Grain & Feed Journals: We feel confident from the pictures on the cover of the April 14 issue of the Journals that Nos. 3270, 463, and 3249 are the fellows who delivered corn thru this section.

Grain dealers who sold corn to them may be interested in the following deliveries at our elevator: Jan. 16, shelled corn, 210 bus. 50 lbs.; Jan. 19, 233 bus. 12 lbs.; Jan. 28, 253 bus. 32 lbs.; Jan. 30, 281 bus. 14 lb.; Feb. 3, 306 bus. 14 lb.; Feb. 5, 313 bus. 42 lb.; Feb. 6, 301 bus. 4 lb. The first load was purchased at \$1.07, the second at \$1.06, the balance at \$1.08.

Altho we felt sure from the start that something was wrong on account of the price at which the grain was offered, and were trying on each load to find out what it might be, we were unable to reweigh this corn after dumping until on the last load. The last load was reweighed and showed up 2950 lbs. short. The truckers were to have come back the next day with another load, but we chanced to drop a remark that our bins were now so situated that we could check the weight on this last load. So the truckers never showed up again.

From the pictures you printed we think No. 463 was the business manager and went by the name of A. Shipley. No. 3249 was always the truck driver (he looks most familiar of the

three). No. 3270 always remained in the truck cab. They drove a green Ford tractor with a red trailer.

If we can be of any assistance to other grain dealers in seeing that these men are brought to justice we would be pleased to help.—Girard Elevator Co., Girard, Ill.

[No. 463 among the photos appearing on the cover of the last number of the Journals is identified as Oran Brink, 26, who is 5 ft. 7½ ins. tall, weighs 147 lbs., has gray eyes, dark complexion, black hair, medium build, lives at St. Joseph, Mo., and is held at Clinton, Ill.

No. 3249 is identified as Lee J. Folk, 23, who is 5 ft. 11½ ins. tall, weighs 182 lbs., has blue eyes, medium complexion, brown hair, rugged build, and is held at Wichita, Kan.

No. 3270 is identified as Clarence E. Folk, 20, who is 5 ft. 11 ins. tall, weighs 162 lbs., has blue eyes, medium complexion, brown hair, medium build, lives at Wichita, Kan., and is held at Wichita, Kan.

Not described in the last issue of the Journals was Paul Beard, appearing second from the bottom in the center column of photos. He is 25 years old, 6 ft. tall, weighs 240 lbs., has blue eyes, light complexion, light brown hair, heavy build. His home is Coffeyville, Kan., and he is held at Emporia, Kan.—Ed.]

A New Deal by a Trucker

Grain & Feed Journals: On April 17 an itinerant trucker parked his truck in the street 53 ft. from my office and from it offered cane seed at \$1 per hundredweight less than I could sell it.

Active selling was preceded by his going around town, soliciting sales, inviting interested parties to "come down and look at this seed." When asked where he had his seed his reply was, "At the Farmers Elevator," creating the false impression that we had something to do with it.

The trucker had germination papers on cane seed, supposedly the lot in his truck, but none of the sacks containing the seed were tagged. When he offered to sell us the seed I admitted that I would try to do business with him, if he would tag each sack of the seed and sign his name on the tag in accordance with state law. To this he replied "I wouldn't tag a sack of seed on a bet." So I guessed the germination papers he was carrying did not apply to the particular lot of seed he was selling.

Have grain elevators any means of protection from such business methods?—Roy Mills, Bucklin Cooperative Exchange, Bucklin, Kan.



End of Single Row of Reinforced Concrete Tanks, Bottom Cracked and Basement Wall Blown Out by Dust Explosion in Plant of Chas. A. Krause Co., at Milwaukee. See page 325 and outside front cover page.

Milwaukee Explosion

Five separate structures were involved in the destruction at the plant of the Krause Co. at Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 10.

The office and one warehouse were not much damaged. Farthest to the east, the large corn mill and specialty mill was completely wrecked. Next to it the warehouse with loading platform was damaged by blast and fire, the three floors and roof collapsing when the walls were blown out. Next, to the west, were the centrally situated grain storage bins, the southern section of reinforced concrete, the intermediate section of brick coated with concrete, and the northern end of steel plates. Still farther west was the feed manufacturing building, damaged by explosion and fire. The warehouse farthest removed from the corn mill was little damaged.

The initial explosion and the two lesser shocks immediately following seem to have propagated the explosive ignition almost instantaneously from one building to the other.

The two points of greatest explosive force were separated a considerable distance, one being in the lower portion of the corn mill and the other in the basement at the extreme south end of the concrete grain tanks. The point of origin might be learned by a careful inspection of the undisturbed wreckage, assuming that a few seconds' time intervened between the first and last crash.

The concrete grain bins were practically undamaged, aside from the end tank and the one next to it which has a fissure. The windows in the cupola over the bins were not blown out. The explosion under the end tank hurled great blocks of concrete clear

across the street. Spalling of the concrete coating from the brick tanks is ascribed to heat from the fire and sudden cooling by streams of water from the fire hose.

Thirty of the 60 employees in the plant were taken to various hospitals, to have critical injuries attended to. Seven men were killed.

The entire neighborhood was showered with flying pieces of concrete and brick. Scores of windows were broken. Automobiles in nearby streets were wrecked. Slabs of cement concrete were found a block away. Six chunks of concrete were hurled into the office of the Daniel D. Weschler & Sons malt house in the next block.

An early report of the explosion appears on page 297 of the Journal for Apr. 14.

This explosion at the Chas. A. Krause plant is the first on the record for the year 1937, there having been no dust explosions of note in grain handling plants earlier in the year.

The year 1936 also was late in developing grain dust explosions, the first that year being on June 4 in a receiving leg of the Commander-Larabee Milling Co., at Kansas City, Mo., followed by a small loss in the feed mill of the Farmers Elevator Co., Moorhead, Minn., July 7; in a dust collector of a flour mill at Troy, N. Y., and on Oct. 27 when the top was blown off W. L. Sanborn's elevator at Merville, Ia.

Neither was the year 1935 prolific in grain dust explosions, one being in a feed mill of a grain elevator at Arco, Minn., and another in the elevator of the Farmers National Grain Corporation at Fremont, Neb.

See outside front cover page for additional picture.

Crop Production to be Controlled?

At a conference April 19 between Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, H. R. Tolley, AAA administrator; Edward A. O'Neal, pres. of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Earl Smith of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, revival of crop control was planned. It has leaked out that no processing taxes are contemplated. Payment of government subsidies to farmers in the form of benefit payments is not contemplated. Farm benefits would be derived if the plan succeeded in placing crop prices on a parity with industrial products. That would be attained largely by means of controlled production with long-term contracts, the withholding of surpluses from the market, and aiding farmers with commodity loans on products turned over to the government to be stored for use in lean years.

The principal differences reported to have arisen between farm groups and the Department of Agriculture concerned mandatory features of a new production control program. Farm leaders were seeking to make it compulsory, while Sec. Wallace desired to utilize government control when it was deemed necessary.

Next day Wallace and Tolley told of their plans at the same time that the House received Wallace's recommendation that \$927,000,000 be appropriated for the Department of Agriculture during the next fiscal year. Wallace said: "I think that a system of commodity loans, backed in the end by production control that will sustain the commodity loans, will bring about stability of income."



Corrugated Siding Blown Off Walls of 2-Story Poultry Feed Plant on Top of Steel Storage Tanks. Cement Veneered Brick Tanks Damaged by Dust Explosion at Plant of Chas. A. Krause Co., Milwaukee, Wis. See facing page and front cover.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Waynesville, O., Apr. 19.—Growing wheat looks good.—Everett Early.

Palestine, Ill., Apr. 16.—Wheat prospects are good. Acreage considerably increased.—Miesenholder Mill & Elevator.

Hargrave, Kan., Apr. 12.—All wheat O. K. except about 5% lost by high winds. Had a real dust storm last night.—W. P. Moran.

Grand Forks, N. D., Apr. 15.—Have had a lot of rain up here and things look very bright for spring crop prospects.—Fred B. Douglass.

Anadarko, Okla., Apr. 16.—Acreage above normal about 10%; condition 100%, providing moisture comes within 10 days.—Farmers Union Exchange, Carl Mannschreck.

Havana, Ill., Apr. 15.—Growing wheat is only fair; about 10% plowed up and put into oats or soybeans. Farmers now plowing for corn.—Continental Grain Co.

Dudley, Ill., Apr. 22.—Decreased acreage of oats; increase in soybeans; wheat indicates 60% of a crop now, favorable condition.—Dexter Baber.

Beverly, Kan., Apr. 12.—Wheat acreage 5% increase; oats 5% increase; corn 10% decrease. Wheat condition good; oats just coming up, a little late. No wheat plowed up, to date.—M. Chamberlain.

Boonville, Ind.—Recent rains in Warrick and adjoining counties have been of great benefit to the meadows. Pastures are coming out in good shape. Wheat in this section is looking fairly good.—W.B.C.

Bloomington, Neb., Apr. 9.—About 15% more wheat sowed; looks fair. Oats and barley about average. Corn will be about average. Need lots of rainfall.—Bloomington Equity Elevator, by Murphy, mgr.

Blanchester, O., Apr. 19.—Wheat normal acreage; condition good; very little abandoned. No corn planted, but we think acreage will be normal, perhaps more than the acreage for the last three years.—Dewey Bros. Co.

Satanta, Kan., Apr. 12.—75% of seeded acreage of winter wheat has blown out; 15% looks fair to good; 10% poor. Need rain and let up in dust storms.—Farmers Elevator & Mds. Co., Lester McDonald, mgr.

Calhoun, Ky.—Prospects for a good wheat crop in the Green River valley are reported to be very good. The usual corn acreage will be planted this spring. Recent rains have greatly benefited the meadows. A fair acreage of oats is being sown.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind., Apr. 19.—Indiana wheat, altho reported to be only 72% of normal in condition, suffering a ten-point loss since Dec. 1, is expected to yield when harvested this summer 34,500,000 bus. as compared to 30,922,000 bus. last year.—W. B. C.

Kismet, Kan., Apr. 14.—Acreage sown same as last year. Condition about 70% of normal, a great deal better than last year. Think 20% will be plowed under. Most of this will be summer fallowed, balance to maize.—Kismet Equity Exchange.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 17.—In the choice wheat section of Indiana we have at least a 10% damage. Oats sowing is about 50% over, or will be today. Winter plowing is 50% behind average years.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 20.—Wheat shows but little winter killing between Dayton and Cincinnati and northwest to Brookville, Ind., but from Brookville to here the abandonment will be heavy, not only wheat but also clover and alfalfa to be replaced with soybeans and corn, but mostly corn, as farmers claim beans for seed are too costly. Oats seeding will be finished this week, weather permitting, and some preparations for corn planting now going on, the acreage of which is to be larger than was expected a few weeks ago.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Wichita Falls, Tex., Apr. 12.—Wheat in North Texas area, which includes six or seven counties immediately around Wichita Falls, is in excellent condition. Acreage 10 to 30% over last year. Stand perfect, thickly stood. Moisture good, but on account thick stand rains will be needed frequently.—Wichita Mill & Elevator Co.

Butler, Okla., Apr. 10.—Wheat acreage 25% larger than last year, but we had a very small acreage last year. Growing wheat looks good at present but are having high winds and dust storms. Have some top moisture but subsoil very dry; will have to have rain in the next 20 days or wheat will start to suffer.—Paul Zobisch.

Clyde, Kan., Apr. 12.—Weather cold and holding back top growth of wheat. However, with warm weather expect a considerable change in looks of crop. Oats seeded very late, therefore not a good prospect. New wheat crop looks about 90% of a perfect stand, but there is still a grasshopper menace.—Clyde Milling & Elevator Co.

Geary, Okla., Apr. 21.—We received an exceptionally fine rain in this section yesterday. Wheat, oats and barley aided greatly. Some few fields have blown badly, but most can be directly traced to continuous cotton planting. In this immediate section, farmers are becoming soil conserving conscious, and are planting more "cover" crops.—Zobisch Grain Co.

Wilmore, Kan., Apr. 12.—Our wheat best at this time in three years; not over 10% blown out. Will be lot of volunteer harvested if we get rain. Some high winds and dust. Need rain soon to make good crop. Will be a large acreage of spring crops put out. Pastures slow to start and some grass dead account three dry years.—Home Grain Co.

Saunemin, Ill., Apr. 21.—We certainly have had a wet month all of April, which has hampered our oat sowing. The greater part of the oats are now about sown. Have had big demand for all kinds of seeds. Hope the month of May will be more favorable for farm work. The heavy rains should wipe out our chinch bugs.—Saunemin Elevator Co.

Archie, Mo., Apr. 13.—Our wheat is spotted from being winter killed. Oats sowing is six weeks late and the acreage will be cut 50%. We have had too much rain; ground is heavy and will not work good when it does get dry. We have a 50% increase in acreage of wheat this year and 20% winter killed; 50% decrease in oats; the ground will be put in corn and soybeans.—G. E. Marshall.

Canadian, Tex., Apr. 12.—Prospects for a crop in this trade territory are far more promising at present than for any season in the last five years. There is plenty of surface moisture and with a reasonable amount of rain from now to harvest a normal crop should be assured. There has been very little wheat abandoned from wind erosion this year, less than 3% in my estimation.—Canadian Grain Co-op, C. H. Smith, mgr.

Goodwell, Okla., Apr. 13.—Think the acreage and condition of winter wheat is 100% as compared to last year, when not an acre or a bushel was harvested in our territory. Moisture probably average for this time of year, but dust storms have prevented wheat from growing. A lot of wheat has blown out and some has apparently been killed by the wind and dust. Do not think we could have over 10% of a crop with perfect conditions from now until harvest time. We expect a large feed acreage on the abandoned wheat fields if moisture conditions are exceptionally good. Do not look for much feed to be planted on average moisture as farmers are discouraged by repeated failures.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 24.—Wonderful growing weather—rain—sunshine—everything beginning to green up nicely. Rainfall this week 2.11 of an inch, temperature range 36 to 33 degrees. Condition of winter wheat improving. The acreage that will be abandoned not nearly as large as indicated the first of the month. Plant now making better growth due to warmer weather and rain. Wet soil continued to delay field work in the northern areas. Oats in central and southern section coming up nicely, showing good stand. Some increase in acreage. Meadows and pastures now also improving. Ground working up nice this spring. The corn and soybean acreage will be larger than was expected a few weeks ago. No apparent shortage of seed corn or seed beans.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Banner, Okla., Apr. 12.—Wheat acreage 100%, same as last year; condition 80%; abandonment none as yet. Oats acreage 100%, same as last year; condition 90%. Corn being planted; acreage and condition not known.—Carl W. Vogel.

Gretna, Kan., Apr. 12.—Wheat acreage about 30% larger than last year. About 5% will be plowed up to be planted to corn. Not much sorghum feeds planted on account of high priced seed. Wheat will soon need rain. Subsoil moisture just fair.—W. W. Thompson.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 21.—Winter killing shows gradually more coming west from Indianapolis until around Rockville, from which place to Tuscola, Ill., there are sections with over 50% abandonment. But from there to here range from 10 to 30%, with locals reporting some improvement since last week's rains. Oats practically all seeded, most fields showing fair stands and plowing for corn well along. Acreage of corn and soybeans will be some larger than had been expected. Pastures, altho backward, are now starting to furnish grazing. Heavy rains last night and today, no more needed for some time.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 24.—We understand in certain sections there is too much moisture, preventing oats from germinating and also retarding preparation for planting corn. We now need a week or ten days of warm, dry weather. This type of weather will also develop more clearly the amount of winter kill in wheat. Wheat looks very nice, altho we hear reports of bad spots in the fields and we hope that the appearance of these brown spots is only a temporary proposition and with growing weather the plants will come up in good shape. If present conditions obtain, and there is no set back by unusually bad weather, Indiana will produce a fairly large crop of wheat.—Goodrich Bros. Co., by W. G. Haug.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 24.—During the first part of the present week the Northwest received some fairly general rains. Then again, starting yesterday, the Northwest, particularly the Dakotas and Minnesota, received further general precipitation and early reports today indicate that this is still continuing in Minnesota. For the fourth consecutive year, seeding operations have been delayed in the Northwest. However, the snows we received a couple of weeks ago and which when melting soaked right into the soil and the rains we have been having every week since then, have far offset the bad effects of delayed seeding. Montana has been receiving fair moisture also, as well as the dry sections of western North Dakota.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 23.—The northwest spring wheat states have improved during the past month. Surface moisture in practically all sections is sufficient for germinating the seed. When weather permits, farmers are working night and day to get their crops in before it is too late. A large share of the wheat will be sown by the 24th, altho some northern sections will continue during the last week of April. Minnesota and eastern North and South Dakota, also Iowa and Wisconsin, are in excellent condition for surface moisture, with subsoil in most sections favorable. Central and western North and South Dakota, with a large share of Montana, are still in a dry condition and copious rains will be necessary for seeding and development of the grain. Farmers in this area, however, are optimistic and are putting in every acre possible, hoping for generous rains during the growing period.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 23.—Very timely precipitation has occurred in most parts of the Prairie Provinces within the past three weeks. Manitoba in particular has been favored by wet snows and rains which have penetrated even the dry areas in the southwestern portion of the province. The drouth area in southern Saskatchewan received some precipitation during the first week of April and also on Apr. 21. It is in this area that acreage will probably show an appreciable reduction this year below the area seeded in 1936, altho "intentions to plant" figures are not available until May 10. Central and northern Saskatchewan received very beneficial rains on Apr. 21. Seeding in this area was progressing normally. Northern Alberta has also received a fair amount of rain, altho little has fallen in the southern parts.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 21.—Wet soil continued to delay field work in the northern division, elsewhere light to moderate rains were beneficial especially the warm rain about the 18th. Surface soil-dryness prevailing in areas of the central and south was generally moistened properly by the week's showers. Condition of winter wheat while still ranging from poor to average showed improvement; in growth it is mostly four inches or less in height and there is considerable that has a thin stand; percentage of abandonment is largest in the central and east-central counties. Meadows are poor and backward; considerable alfalfa and clover having been winter-killed. Some oats have been sown in localities of the northern division, on lighter soil and higher ground; elsewhere the crop is mostly sown the considerable is not yet up. In the Cairo area cotton and a little corn have been planted.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 20.—Spring work and crop growth on Illinois farms are behind schedule, the delay being more pronounced in the northern half of the state, caused by wet fields and cold weather. Oats seeding is nearing completion in southern and central districts, but very little oats; spring wheat or barley have been seeded in the north. Pastures are backward, with condition rated mostly fair to poor. Alfalfa, clover and pastures have suffered more from soil heaving than in several years past. Recent warm rains have improved winter wheat prospects somewhat, altho condition is still below average for mid-April. In the southeastern and southwestern districts winter wheat condition ranges from fair to good, but elsewhere in Illinois it is reported poor to fair. Heaving has been responsible for considerable abandonment this year, especially in the central and east central areas.—A. J. Surratt, sr. agri. statistician, Ill. and Federal Depts. of Ag.

Dodge City, Kan., Apr. 15.—In the west and southwest sections of the state, there are seven counties, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Stanton, Grant, Morton and Stevens, where prospects are nearly zero. These counties seeded 1,240,000 acres last fall. The remaining counties of the west central and southwest sections, with a seeded area of 3,313,000 acres, have lost an average of 50% of their acreage. This makes a total of nearly 3 million acres that will be abandoned in the west and southwest sections of Kansas, regardless of how favorable weather conditions may become. The first tier of counties west of the 100th meridian, from Trego south, has lost from 25 to 40% of their acreage. The next tier west, from Lane south, has lost about 50%; from Finney south, 33%, and the two west tiers of counties from Greeley south, the prospects are so poor that they will not add materially to the Kansas crop. The western one-third of Kansas seeded 6½ million acres. Deducting the 3 million acres that will be abandoned in that area leaves 3½ million acres that now stands as a prospect for harvest.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Apr. 23.—For the fourth successive year a backward spring has delayed seeding in the northwest. Snow and rain have been the principal causes of this delay so any possible ill effects from delayed seeding have been more than offset by the great benefit to be derived from the additional badly needed moisture. Recent rains in the excessively dry sections of western North Dakota have greatly improved prospects in that area. There is now sufficient surface moisture over practically the entire spring wheat country to start a crop altho subsoil reserves are inadequate in the greater portion of the territory. Progress of seeding varies greatly with soil and moisture conditions. In some southern sections wheat seeding has been almost completed, and considerable barley and oats have been put into the ground. In many districts in the north seeding is just getting under way. With modern machinery the seeding operation is rapid and much can be accomplished in a very short period. Farmers are taking advantage of every suitable day, and in many cases they are working long into the night to get the seed into the ground. It seems probable that by the close of the week ending Apr. 24 sixty-five per cent of the wheat and forty per cent of the coarse grain seeding will have been completed. Good seed is generally available in the greater part of the territory, altho certain sections will use considerable light weight shrunken wheat.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Hargrave, Kan., Apr. 12.—Probably 4% of wheat in farmers' hands.—W. P. Moran.

Beverly, Kan., Apr. 12.—About 1% of wheat on hand, no corn or oats.—M. Chamberlain.

Banner, Okla., Apr. 12.—Grain on farms, wheat and oats, 5% for feed.—Carl W. Vogel.

Waynesville, O., Apr. 19.—Corn very scarce. A lot of wheat will be fed this summer.—Everett Early.

Chicago, Ill.—A sale of hard winter wheat (40,000 bus. No. 2) for export from Chicago was made recently, the first in 10 years.

Clyde, Kan., Apr. 12.—Farmers' stocks of wheat very light and will be slow of delivery from now on.—Clyde Milling & Elevator Co.

New Orleans, La.—March receipts of grain were: Wheat 2,800 bus., corn 893,566, oats 6,000, compared with corn 20,113 bus., oats 6,995, in March, 1936. Shipments during the same period were: Corn 709,813 bus., oats 1,632, compared with corn 13,210 bus., oats 14,108 in March, 1936.—J. M. Wilkie, chief inspector, Board of Trade.

Spokane, Wash., Apr. 10.—Buying of new crop wheat, the earliest in years, is proceeding at a lively clip, according to advices in local grain quarters and points in Inland Empire. Within the last few days more than 500,000 bus. have been sold in Pendleton, Ore., according to Charles M. Cook, general manager of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc.—F. K. H.

New York, N. Y.—March receipts of grain were: Wheat 280,300 bus., corn 1,276,000, oats 13,200, barley 145,000, compared with wheat 982,900 bus., corn 13,500, oats 39,600, barley 1,700, in March, 1936. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,813,000 bus., rye 8,000, compared with wheat 1,709,000 bus., oats 23,000 in March, 1936.—Produce Exchange Dept. of Information and Stats.

St. Louis, Mo.—March receipts of rye were 33,000 bus., of barley 120,600 and of soybeans 16,000, compared with rye 71,800 bus., barley 344,100 and soybeans 45,400 in March, 1936. Shipments during the same period were: Rye 36,000 bus., barley 33,600 and soybeans 6,400, compared with rye 105,700 bus., barley 167,300 and soybeans 111,080 in March, 1936.—Merchants Exchange, W. J. Krings.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Estimates place the amount of Argentine corn in Buffalo elevators, ready to follow the opening of navigation westward, at over 200,000 bus., with more to come. One carload of South African corn has been received at the Buffalo market.

Evansville, Ind.—The volume of Ohio river shipments thru Evansville in 1936 showed substantial gains over the previous year, according to figures compiled by the United States Engineer's office in Louisville, Ky. Inbound freight increased 75,000 tons and outbound freight increased 15,000 tons. More grain is being carried in barges on the Ohio River from year to year.—W. B. C.

Spokane, Wash.—The ascending importance of this center as a grain terminal is emphasized by the fact that government inspections of carlot wheat arrivals last month led all western terminals nearly two to one. Inspections totaled 1,680 cars, the largest month this year, against 1,225 for February and 1,316 for January. For the quarter the gain over a year ago was 3,278 cars. Spokane's lead in the total of inspections for the crop season is far larger. There were 16,392 cars for Spokane, Portland had 7,071, Tacoma 6,722, Seattle 5,292, Ogden 3,651, Pendleton 3,087, Los Angeles 3,038.—F. K. H.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 24.—There is a shortage of corn thru the entire country, and we are contemplating shipping in some Argentine corn to augment our supply, altho the demand is limited because the price is so high that it is utterly impossible to feed it profitably to hogs, poultry or cattle. Oats are very scarce, altho the demand is ordinary. We are gradually working down our stock of oats, but it is only thru tireless efforts that we are able to get the market price. We understand in some sections truckers are paying from 2c to 3c more for them than can be obtained in car lots.—Goodrich Bros. Co., by W. G. Haug.

Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 22.—Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 12,041,387 bus., a decrease of 1,488,581 bus. from the previous week, when 13,529,968 bus. were reported. The Canadian wheat is located at the following ports: Duluth, 1,881,387; Erie, and Erie afloat, 1,347,000; Buffalo, 2,686,000; Chicago, 55,000; New York, 4,119,000; Albany, 1,953,000; Detroit, 120,000, and Toledo, 110,648 bus. The wheat stocks in the elevators in Canada for the week ending Apr. 16 amounted to 65,661,514 bus., compared with 67,247,054 bus. for the previous week and 184,379,267 bus. for the corresponding date last year. Stocks of wheat in Canadian elevators are located as follows: Country elevators, 21,985,000; interior terminals, 3,895,653; Vancouver-New Westminster, 6,818,230; Prince Rupert, 910,994; Churchill, 614,569; Head of the Lakes, 14,608,474; eastern elevators, lake and seaboard ports, 9,403,442 and 2,350,476 bus., respectively.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for July delivery at the following markets for the past 2 weeks have been as follows:

Wheat																
	Option	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 26	Apr. 27			
Chicago	130% 96% 124% 122 117% 119% 121% 121% 120% 118% 118 118 118 117															
Winnipeg	147 103% 137% 132% 127% 129% 133% 132% 132% 129% 128% 129 124 126%															
Liverpool*	155% 129 144 141% 135% 132% 137% 137% 141% 141% 137 137% 133% 131%															
Kansas City	126% 93% 119% 117% 113% 115 117% 116% 116% 114% 113% 113% 111% 113															
Minneapolis	143% 115 136% 134% 129% 131% 132% 131% 131% 129% 127% 128 124% 126%															
Duluth	150% 119% 132% 129% 127% 126% 130% 128 128% 127 124% 123% 119% 120															
Milwaukee	130% 97 124% 122 117% 119% 121% 121% 120% 118% 118% 118 115															
Corn																
Chicago	125 86% 118% 116% 113% 116% 117% 118% 117% 116% 116% 116% 115% 113% 117%															
Kansas City	127% 102% 123% 121% 118% 121 122% 123% 122 121 121 120% 119 122%															
Milwaukee	124% 85% 118% 116% 113% 116% 117% 118% 117% 116% 116% 116% 115% 113%															
Oats																
Chicago	50% 37% 46% 46% 44% 45% 45% 45 44% 44 44 44 43% 44%															
Winnipeg	60% 43% 55% 54% 50% 53% 55 54% 53% 51 51% 51% 50% 51%															
Minneapolis	48% 40 44 43% 42% 43% 43% 43% 42% 42% 42% 41% 42%															
Milwaukee	50% 37% 46% 45% 44% 45% 45% 44% 44% 44% 44 44 43%															
Rye																
Chicago	112 71 108% 106% 102% 103% 104% 105 104% 103% 102% 102% 98% 100%															
Minneapolis	108% 91% 102% 101% 97% 98% 99% 100% 100 98% 98% 97% 93% 95%															
Winnipeg	118% 78% 109% 107% 102% 101% 106 108 108% 105% 107% 107% 102% 105%															
Duluth	110% 93% 102% 101% 97 98% 100 100% 100 98% 98% 98 93% 95%															
Barley																
Minneapolis	71% 61% 65% 64% 64 64% 67% 67% 65 65% 65% 62% 64%															
Winnipeg	82% 56% 69% 66% 61% 65 67% 66% 65% 63% 64% 64% 61 63%															
Soybeans																
Chicago	176% 132 170 170% 171 173 174 176 176 176% 172% 168% 169															

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Grain Dealers Impressions of Truckers

Country wide interest in dealing with the problem created by the itinerant merchant trucker, who hauls whatever commodity he can buy in one community to another and peddles it for whatever the market will bring has been stirred by the arrest in Kansas and Illinois of 12 itinerants found to be operating semi-trailer outfits fitted with concealed hydraulic jacks to defraud buyers or sellers on weights. These arrests and the men involved were described on pages 193 and 281 of the March 10 and April 14 numbers of the Journal.

Five of the men accused in the Central Kansas grain fraud case, described in the March 10 issue of the Journals, on Apr. 8 entered pleas of guilty to charges of false pretense and taking money falsely, and each was sentenced to from one to five years in the penitentiary. They are Don Bible, George Folk, Paul Beard, Bud Hendrickson and William Keeton. Tho sentenced on each count, the sentences were made to run concurrently.

Grain dealers have been quick to express themselves on the itinerant trucker question, and to review some of their experiences. Following are some of the letters we have received:

Does Not Pay to Deal With Truckers

Seymour, Ind.—We transact business only with truckers we know and advise our farmers to do the same. Long ago we found that it does not pay to deal with nomadic grain merchants, especially from out of the state. Several farmers in this community were unfortunate in taking cold checks.—Philip Becker, mgr. Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

Not Many Truckers

Fowler, Kan.—We neither buy from nor sell to roving peddlers. Not many of them operate in our territory.—A. R. Upp Grain Co.

Truckers Do Not Have Cash

Peotone, Ill.—We do not deal with roving peddlers. Most of them do not have the cash to pay for the grain they want to buy, and we had some trouble several years ago with checks tendered by truckers.—E. A. Stauffenberg, Andres & Wilton Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Will Not Deal With Truckers

Isabel, Kan.—We will not deal with strange truckers. We either use the railroad or our own home trucks.—C. A. Cavin, mgr., Farmers Cooperative Equity Co.

Avoids Truckers

Blue Rapids, Kan.—We do not patronize truckers.—Blue Rapids Milling & Elevator Co.

Railroads Safer

Kempton, Ill.—We do not cater to trucks and are not bothered by truckers. Those few who have called on us to buy or sell grain have been turned down. We have heard of what some of our brother grain dealers have suffered at the hands of truckers, and have felt much safer shipping our grain by rail.—Vern Marks, mgr., Kempton Cooperative Co.

Fortunate So Far

Washburn, Ill.—We have not sold much grain to truckers and on that account believe we have suffered no losses. Most trucks here carry from one to three men and some of the men always stay outside when grain is being weighed. We have heard of some of their tricks and watch them closely. So far I do not think we have been beat out of any grain.—Henry Becker, mgr., Davis Bros. & Potter.

Buy No Grain From Strange Trucks

Hillsboro, Ill.—I never buy grain from a strange trucker. One of the truckers pictured on your last Journals stopped here with his trailer truck to offer me a load of corn at about 4c under the market. I suspected immediately that something was wrong, that possibly the corn had been stolen, tho I did not suspect a concealed hydraulic weight defrauding device. We buy and sell lots of corn and oats, but always deal with someone we know.—Frank Ware.

No Dealings with Truckers

Osage City, Kan.—I have nothing to do with truckers I do not know.—R. W. Stuart, Osage Grain Elevator Co.

Shipping Scale Weights Scares Truckers

Bentley, Kan.—No strange trucker has offered to sell us grain, but several have sought to buy from us. I tell these itinerants the price. Then, if they say they will take it, I tell them to back up to the elevator and I will weigh the grain

out over my shipping scale. This they do not like. They do not buy, but go on empty. So I have sold no grain to truckers.—J. A. Armour.

Buys Only From Farmers

Dudley, Ill.—Truckers do not sell grain here. We have bought principally from the farmers direct, often not settling until all of the grain is delivered. When selling, we sell to the regular trade only, and for cash.—Dexter Baber.

Wholesale Prices on Fence Posts

Saunemin, Ill.—We have sold very little corn to truckers. When we have, we weighed it thru our automatic scale, which gives accurate weights. Several times we have refused to deal with large trucks, because they were too big to weigh on our wagon scales. Truckers from Missouri and Arkansas have hauled large quantities of wood fence posts into this territory and peddled them out to our farmers direct. This has reduced the sales of fence posts made by regular lumber dealers. The itinerants sold at about net wholesale prices.—Geo. J. Carson, Saunemin Elevator Co.

Short Weight by Trucker

Peabody, Kans.—Among our experiences with truckers is purchase of three or four loads of wheat from a trucker giving the name of A. B. Price, who said he was from Kansas City, and had acquired the wheat in payment for corn he had sold. Each load was weighed on a nearby lumberyard scale, our scale being too small to handle the truck. The last time this man visited Peabody he brought a load of corn. Since we did not need it, he offered, and sold it to the Peabody Equity Exchange, then managed by Dave Sterling. Prior to weighing, the load of corn was estimated at 300 bus., and Price admitted that was about the contents of the truck. When weighed and dumped the weight turned out something over 350 bus. The man weighing the corn could not understand such a weight. Figuring something was wrong, he offered to split the difference, and pay for the corn on the basis of 325 bus., until he could reweigh the corn on the elevator scale, before making final adjustment. To this offer the trucker agreed, saying he would be back thru Peabody again soon. But Trucker Price never came back. When the corn was reweighed it proved out just a little over 300 bus.—R. E. Robey, Peabody Flour Mills Co.

No Favorites

Plains, Kan.—We own no commercial trucks, and have no interest in any type of transportation, directly, or indirectly, but I cannot help but wonder if the fight against trucks is being sponsored by railroad interests.

We trade with truck operators regularly, and believe the trucks are doing a good service to community interests, tho I have always given the railroads preference, feeling they are rendering a greater service.

I am at loss to understand why the grain trade seeks to make so much capital out of some of the isolated cases of truck frauds that have come up. There are all kinds of people in all kinds of businesses, who do not make good all the time.—D. K. Baty.

Stocks of Wheat in Interior

Washington, D. C., Apr. 23.—Stocks of wheat in interior elevators, warehouses and mills on Apr. 1 were reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to be the lowest for the 7 years that records have been kept. In important states they are as follows, in bushels, 000 omitted:

State	1934	1935	1936	1937
Ohio	2,900	2,500	2,200	1,400
Indiana	3,460	3,125	1,700	1,800
Illinois	1,590	2,500	1,500	1,000
Michigan	1,260	1,020	1,060	880
Minnesota	2,150	1,500	1,240	1,160
Missouri	2,250	2,000	1,600	800
North Dakota	13,200	5,800	4,350	3,000
South Dakota	2,430	1,900	1,700	1,060
Nebraska	2,380	2,000	2,400	2,100
Kansas	6,370	5,700	2,600	2,600
Montana	5,850	4,900	2,200	1,620
Idaho	6,000	5,250	4,250	2,900
Washington	17,000	13,500	9,400	8,600
Oregon	4,845	4,750	3,000	3,100
California	4,500	1,200	4,000	2,100
U. S.	87,293	68,220	50,208	40,269

Adding stocks on farms to those in elevators and mills on Apr. 1 the totals have been as follows, in thousand bushels.

Class	1935	1936	1937
Hard red winter	58,863	36,256	30,112
Soft red winter	43,981	37,514	27,414
Hard red spring	32,293	39,294	25,599
Durum	5,071	10,538	6,395
White	26,738	25,584	22,472
Total	166,946	149,186	111,992

No Experience With Gyp Truckers

Sidney, Ill.—We have heard nothing about and have had no experience with the truckers described in the last issue of the Journals.—L. H. Blankenbaker.

Does Not Trade With Itinerants

Fitchmoor, Ill.—We never trade with folks we do not know. Our grain is shipped by rail. Our one experience with trucking was the sale of one lot of corn to a firm in Iona. It was trucked, and turned out 47 bus. short. Since then we avoid selling to anyone in truckload lots, and never have any grain for those who want to buy in this fashion.—Joe Klebel, Fitchmoor Grain Co.

Sad Experience With Truckers

Center Point, Ia.—I suppose every elevator in the state of Iowa has had sad experiences with truckers. Some of them, in fact most of them, are fine fellows. We have had some rubber checks, all but a little of which has been taken care of. We overtrusted some; one in particular, paid us along in a very satisfactory manner for a long time, then got into us for about \$300 and quit us. This was eighteen months ago and the most we have been able to collect is promises. I understand this same man has done the same thing with another elevator. We have not been bothered much with truckers buying direct from our farmers.—L. J. Denis.

Use Legitimate Channels

St. Anne, Ill.—We do not buy or sell to roving truckers. If all grain dealers and farmers would market their grain thru legitimate channels and thru grain elevators, the tricky truckers would soon be driven out of business.—Andrew Kerr, Kerr Grain Co.

A Sad Experience

Mattoon, Ill.—We had one sad experience on March 4th, with a Mr. H. A. Folk who gave his address as Kansas City, Missouri. This man came to our elevator, which was equipped with a scale not long enough to weigh his truck, so it was weighed in the usual manner—namely, weighing the front end, then the back end, and adding the two weights together to obtain the gross weight. When empty it was weighed in the same manner to get the tare.

This trucker promised to return within the next week or ten days, so we might adjust any difference between the weight paid and the actual weight of the grain. We had retained this grain in a dump by itself until we could empty our hopper scale in the elevator, and upon weighing in the hopper scale we found the load fell short 81 bus., 40 lbs., which at the price of \$1.05 per bushel we paid for same amounted to quite a loss. Of course Mr. Folk never returned.

When we noticed in the Decatur paper that men were being held there by the sheriff, who had equipped their trucks with hydraulic jacks, the writer with all parties connected in the deal, including the cashier of the bank who cashed the check, made a trip to Decatur but found that none of the men held at that time resembled the man we had dealt with. We learned, however, from the sheriff that three or four men of this name (Folk, but they spelled it Foulke) were being held at Iola, Kansas.—Big Four Elevator Co., per Geo. W. Walker.

Employers Have Failed to File Reports

The Bureau of Internal Revenue stated today that preliminary reports from collectors of internal revenue indicate many employers having less than eight employees have not yet filed their Federal Social Security tax returns on Form SS-1 for the month of January. This return must be filed by an employer who is liable for the tax imposed under Section 804, Title VIII of the Social Security Act, whether he has just one employee or any number of employees.

The United Brewers Industrial Foundation has recently been established by leading brewers to promote mutual understanding between the industry and the public. Jacob Ruppert is chairman and headquarters are at New York.

Soybeans, Crop Statistics, Trucking, Before Iowa Dealers

Appealing to the principal features of Iowa grain elevator operation, the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n conducted a well balanced program at its 37th annual convention, held at the Roosevelt hotel, Cedar Rapids, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 13-14. Attendance exceeded 200, with more than 350 present at the banquet Tuesday evening. Central markets as well as the country trade were well represented and the hotel lobby buzzed continuously between sessions.

An absorbing subject placed before the delegates called for the employment of a full time Ass'n sec'y. The vote of those present left this problem in the hands of the officers.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRES. J. CLYDE SMITH, Grundy Center, gavelled the opening of the first session promptly at 10 o'clock a. m.

S. W. WILDER, Cedar Rapids, warmly welcomed the delegates and followed with one of his able addresses on the problems of the country grain industry, proposing an active plan for building a bigger and better Iowa ass'n, an organization able to work efficiently for the protection of the trade and able to combat the political expediency on which grain dealers are so often sacrificed. His address is quoted elsewhere in this number.

GEORGE BOOTH, Chicago, said: "The appeal we have just heard is a challenge to every Iowa grain dealer. The grain dealers have a future, and I want to offer a resolution endorsing the plan outlined by Mr. Wilder." (Carried.)

PRES. SMITH, in his annual address, said:

Pres. Smith's Address

In the three years, you have honored me with the presidency of your Ass'n, we have been confronted with codes, N. R. A. bugs, grasshoppers, floods, drouths, dust storms, and last but not least, to the grain merchant, the itinerant trucker who deals, if possible, thru the curb-stone broker or direct with producer and consumer, while you help build and maintain the roads they wear out, and try to maintain a business that was founded with the breaking of the virgin soil.

The Itinerant Trucker.—It looks like nature has pretty well taken care of everything up to date, except the itinerant trucker, but it missed him. He is and has been a thorn in the flesh to everyone connected with the grain, coal, and feed business. He has raised hell in general with the buyer, the broker, the commission firms, the terminals and the retailer. He has taken the profit from them all and has taught us there is something besides pleasure in doing business, and made us like it.

I wish to commend our secretary, Mr. Milligan, and to him we give credit, for not only guiding the affairs of the Ass'n and doing its work, but in the ten years he has been the head of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which was organized by the Ass'n members in 1907, the business has increased over three times, and the assets have increased from \$140,000 to \$325,000 and is to-day one of the soundest companies doing business in this line.

SEC'Y D. O. MILLIGAN, Des Moines, in his annual field report, reviewed the year's accomplishments by the ass'n, fighting application of the state sales tax on feeds and seeds used by farmers for producing cash crops or livestock for sale, and the status of bills now in the state legislature which will affect the grain business if passed and enacted into law. He said:

Sec'y Milligan's Report

We first wish to extend a hand of friendship to the Iowa Independent Feed Dealers Ass'n, which has recently become active in our state and also to the Iowa Feed Dealers Finance Corporation, which is the running mate of the Ass'n. It has been our privilege to work with these organizations the past year in legislative matters and their help has been of great value

and we sincerely appreciate it. We Trust that they will have continued success and that we may continue to have their co-operative effort to work out a constructive program for the benefit of the feed and grain dealers in this State.

Soybeans.—Following the example of Illinois, Iowa has become a more important factor in the raising of soybeans. This offers an opportunity to the grain dealers in the State to increase their volume of grain.

Railroad Abandonment.—Under finance docket No. 10947, now before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the M. & St. L. Railroad has asked permission to abandon trackage between Kalo Junction and Otho near Ft. Dodge, the trackage between Angus and Berkley near Berry and trackage between Newburg and Van Cleve near Grinnell. This affects several of our members who have large investments in elevator facilities on these lines. The commerce counsel's office attached to the railroad commission of this state is handling the defense and this Ass'n is co-operating with that office in bringing out all of the facts that may be favorable for the defense of this proposal. With general business conditions improving and with the probability of a normal growing season, there is everything to encourage the belief that the volume will be increased for the railroad at these points with a resulting increased income sufficient to maintain the facilities.

We also have for consideration the increasing problem of continuing the facilities of one of the interurban lines in Iowa experiencing serious financial difficulties. Unless we have a normal volume of business with increased revenue to railroads and interurbans, many dealers may be faced with loss of trackage to their elevators. Everything that can be done is being taken care of by the Ass'n and the commerce counsel's office in these matters.

Grain Grading School.—Many of our members last year attended the National Convention at Milwaukee. In discussing the program with them on their return, I found that there was real appreciation of the information that they secured at the grain grading school which was a part of that program. Realizing that the majority of the Iowa dealers were not able to attend the National Convention, we have arranged in our Convention program the entire second afternoon for the purpose of having the grain grading school.

Margin of Profit.—We have had a reduced volume of business because of the short crop which automatically increases the cost per bushel of handling a grain.

We are faced with additional and new taxes in increasing amounts which must enter into the equation and be paid out of the margin for handling grain. This has become a very large item to the industry.

The price has also become an important factor as it has only been a short time since we were paying less than 50 cents a bushel for corn where the price is now above \$1.25. The larger investment entails increased costs of operation not only from the amount of additional capital involved but also because of the increased haz-

ard of ownership in cases of loss in transit, waste, shrinkage, shortage, etc.

Labor costs have increased materially with nothing in prospect to indicate a decrease in the near future.

These factors, together with others, immediately warn us to give serious consideration to the margin that should be collected for handling the new crop. In the group meetings, to be held prior to the new crop movement, this should be most seriously considered.

Legislative Problems.—House File No. 105 is a bill that was proposed in the House, passed and sent over to the Senate for consideration where it was proposed to increase the period of the lien from ten to thirty days. There is absolutely no valid reason why this lien should be extended and this organization has put forth every effort to prevent its passage in the Senate. It increases the hardships for the grain dealer where he becomes a collector for thirty days rather than the former ten days.

Senate File No. 338 is a bill that has been proposed by Senator Shaw for the benefit of the country grain dealers whereby it is provided that the landlord's lease with the tenant shall be filed with the recorder of the county in which the land is located if he is to have a landlord's lien on the crop grown. In other words, the landlord's lien exists only in the cases where the lease is filed in the recorder's office so that the grain dealers can immediately check up and determine whether or not the tenant can be paid for the crop. This would alleviate the embarrassment that now exists in buying grain from tenants, especially in cases where the landlord lives outside the community.

Senate File No. 316 has been passed and placed on the Statutes which is the continuation of the Retail Sales Tax measure of 1934. We were successful in having the continuation of the exemption, which we secured in the original bill and which is beneficial to our dealers as well as the farmers of Iowa.

Itinerant Truck Bill No. 203 has been presented to the Senate and is now in the hands of the sifting com'te for consideration. The bill was reported out favorably by the manufacturers com'te just prior to the appointment of the sifting com'te. When the sifting com'te took charge of the bills on the calendar, this one was automatically included. We have had difficulty in getting the Bill released from that com'te and a number of amendments have been proposed in order to have it satisfactory for the growers of vegetables and fruits in Iowa. We believe that that condition has been favorably taken care of and that the Bill will be released this week for favorable vote.

Bonded Warehouse Act of Iowa.—Our Ass'n was the primary factor in securing the new bonded warehouse act in this state. Free storage of grain has been eliminated and the public has been benefited by increased protection while the dealers have benefited by the elimination of the unsatisfactory competitive situation with which they had been faced. The banks in Iowa have generally accepted the Iowa warehouse certificates for credit purposes so that the results have been very satisfactory. We take considerable pride in saying this worked out to an excellent conclusion.

Insurance.—The standard fire policy in Iowa does not include the hazards by lightning to electrical appliances and motors except for the resulting fire damage. As a result of this provision, there have been many motors burned out by lightning where no recovery has been secured because the entire damage was within the motor itself. New endorsements have been prepared for fire policies to protect against



Talking over plans for a full time sec'y for the Western ass'n are S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Sec'y D. O. Milligan, Des Moines, and Retiring Pres. J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center.

these hazards and rates of insurance have been adopted on a reasonable basis to take care of the losses. We believe that every grain dealer should seriously consider this additional coverage as many losses of this type occur every year.

The Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co. had an excellent experience last year and the Company has continued to grow both in volume of business and in assets. We are very proud of its record and wish to express our appreciation of the interest and co-operation we have had from our policyholders in fire prevention. The costs of insurance depend entirely on the results of the fire prevention work and last year the dividends were increased because of our more favorable experience. The company is now writing many feed mills in addition to the country elevators and we would be pleased to extend our facilities to those that do not now have insurance with our company.

We noticed in checking the policies of the country elevators that many of the men do not realize the importance of carrying workmen's compensation and public liability insurance. We believe that they should become familiar with those hazards because a number of dealers have had serious claims without insurance recovery. Public liability provisions include the hazards of children being hurt while playing around the elevator or cases of where the drivers or farmers are injured by machinery in the plant. There are a multitude of public liability hazards involved in the elevator operation. Of course, the workmen's compensation covers the liability set by law to the employees of the elevator.

SECY MILLIGAN'S proposal that the ass'n raise its dues to at least \$10 a year, and employ a full time sec'y brought out favorable discussion, with the proviso that a new sec'y be permitted to work under his guidance and supervision for a time. Action was deferred until the afternoon session.

PRES. SMITH APPOINTED the following com'ites:

RESOLUTIONS: Earl Galbraith, Sac City, chairman; Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; C. E. Harris, Williamsburg.

NOMINATIONS: S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, chairman; Hugh Hale, Royal, and Albert Jericho, New London.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

PRES. SMITH presided at the second session.

W. E. FLUMERFELT, Waterloo, urged 1,000,000 acres in soybeans for Iowa in an able address on bean growing, processing and possibilities. "From one tank car of soybean oil produced in 1921," he said, "soybeans increased until we are producing a total of 185,000,000 lbs. of oil annually.

"The federal government has invested \$85,000 in a laboratory at Champaign, Ill., for experiment with soybeans to discover possible uses for soybean products in industry as well as for food.

"Capable growers are producing 40 to 45 bus. of beans to an acre. Soybeans should be planted from 1½ to 2 inches deep, and the seed should be inoculated each year for maximum production. Inoculation increases the yield an average of 11 bus. per acre.

"Soybeans are another cash crop that read-

ily fits into crop rotation programs and can advantageously replace much of the acreage now devoted to oats. Processors prefer yellow beans, because of consumer preference in meals.

"Soybean flour is alkaline, and contains 20% more calcium and phosphorus, 40% more protein, and 150% more minerals than white bread.

"Processors hope for 1,000,000 acres planted to soybeans in Iowa this year. The growing should be established on a business basis, and the elevators will find that the processors will cooperate with them in the purchase of the beans."

R. O. CROMWELL, Chicago, crop statistician for Lamson Bros. & Co., explained the methods used by crop reporters for predicting crop yields, illustrating his talk with blackboard and chalk.

"Condition percentage figures," explained Mr. Cromwell, "are a little better than average. A condition figure of 70%, applying to a field of wheat, would anticipate the field producing 70% of the normal crop that the farmer expects from that field. But the farmer's expectation is always based on the average yield of the best four or five crops produced in the last two decades, consequently 'normal' is above 'average.'

"Moisture at the time of the report is correlated with yields of previous years when the same moisture conditions existed in estimating the yield of the current crop. Existing moisture conditions have a marked influence on the expected yields.

"So little time has passed since the government crop report that little adjustment can be made covering wide areas on the basis of later developments. Moisture conditions are favorable this year. Even in the dry belt in western Kansas precipitation has been 1½ inches better than a year ago, which gives a total rainfall three times that of last year. Spring work is from one to two weeks late due to rains, being latest in the southern regions.

"The Southwest has suffered no permanent injury from the drouth. The weather swings in cycles, but over long periods of time it does not change."

R. M. FIELD, Chicago, executive vice-pres. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, talked on ass'n matters and legislation. Briefly he said:

"A strong kinship exists between the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, the Millers Federation, and the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. Each industry has its ass'ns, and the ass'ns work together. Such organization is necessary to the protection of interlocking fields. Such organization is needed between all phases of business for the protection of business, for other factors in the social order, such as labor, and the farmers, are strongly organized.

"Two questions are paramount in Washington. They are: 'When will the budget be

balanced?' and 'How can foreign countries be kept from dumping gold on the treasury of this country?' Action appears to be deferred on both. The President awaits the outcome of efforts to pack the Supreme Court. Recently Congressman Pettengill remarked that if legislators used the same care in drafting bills that the Supreme Court uses in reaching its decisions, few bills would be declared unconstitutional. 'We need an old fashioned Congress—not a new fashioned Court.'

"Individually businesses are helpless in dealing with matters like labor unions, and legislation. Businesses must be organized and must stand together for their own protection."

S. W. WILDER led in the discussion covering raising of membership dues to \$10 annually, and employment of a full time sec'y. He was supported by John Mueller and Earl Galbraith. A standing vote of the delegates unanimously favored a motion for such action.

The attendance prize, a fine zipper brief case, was won by Earl Galbraith.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

Cedar Rapids Banquet

An excellent steak banquet was served delegates and their ladies in the ballroom of the Roosevelt hotel Tuesday evening.

RAY B. BOWDEN, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, St. Louis, was the brilliant toastmaster who introduced all leading lights of the ass'n, of terminal markets, and of allied trades.

BILL DORNFELD, Master of Ceremonies, turned loose a variety of vaudeville acts, including Dolly Bell, a sensational acrobatic dancer, Ben Beri, a comedy juggler, and Virginia Cooper, personality singer.

When the vaudeville entertainment closed the floor was cleared for dancing that lasted far into the night.

Wednesday Morning Session

PRES. SMITH presided at the third session.

H. G. MIGHELL, Lake City, Ia., told of his experiences in chasing truckers who had defrauded his elevator on weights, and of the methods of fraud that he had uncovered. Such tricks as slipping the clutch, hand tripping an automatic scale, moving the fifth wheel, using a weighted suction cup on the scale beam, dumping the shot from the shot cups, using a concealed hydraulic ram ahead or behind the fifth wheel, making out worthless drafts, and having a confederate verify the state of an account, he thoroly covered, illustrating part of the methods on a blackboard, and demonstrating others on a scale beam set up on the speakers table. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

R. B. BOWDEN, of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, found a responsive audience for his address on "National Affairs," and his plea that the grain trade get together. He said:

Snap at the Annual Convention of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n



(1) H. W. Ross, Akron, got behind his attendance prize after closing session. (2) E. M. Galbraith, Sac City, chairman of the Resolutions Com'ite. (3) H. G. Mighell, Lake City, pictures how hydraulic rams on trucks defraud grain dealers. (4) Toastmaster Ray B. Bowden, St. Louis, in action. (5) Walter L. Berger, Des Moines, explains feed finance plan. (6) W. E. Flumerfelt, Waterloo, tells story of soybeans.

Dividend Saving ..

25% to 30%

Protection:

Farm Property
Elevators—Grain
Lumber Yards, Dwellings
Mercantile Property
Auto Insurance—all coverages

..
SERVICE
Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate Protection

WESTERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

SHIP TO

CEDAR RAPIDS

LARGEST CONSUMING CENTER ON CORN AND OATS IN THE COUNTRY

Thriving industries and feeder trade always furnishes an active outlet.
Transit rates give maximum flexibility in handling your grain and seeds.
Elevator storage space is available to meet every need.
Private wires give prompt service for handling hedges and market news.
A modern seed house facilitates cleaning and handling of field seeds.

THESE CEDAR RAPIDS FIRMS WILL BE PLEASED TO SERVE YOU

Piper Grain & Milling Co.
Wilder Grain Co.
Peters Grain Co.
Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.
Hamilton Seed & Coal Co.
Three Minute Cereals Co.

James E. Bennett & Co.
Faroll Brothers
Fraser-Smith Co.
Lamson Bros. & Co.
Cargill, Incorporated
Quaker Oats Co.

Buy from — Ship to — Cedar Rapids

"The Organized Grain Trade of which we hear so much in circles unfamiliar with the methods of handling grain, is probably the most disorganized of any trade. In five states it has 21 ass'ns, with an average of 65 members. One man of whom I know belongs to four different ass'ns. Is it any wonder that the trade has so much trouble getting together to answer the charges of politicians, and shrewd farm relievers?"

"Do you know that the grain trade handles commodities efficiently and at the lowest margins of any type of commission merchants? Do you know that when Russia set up a grain handling system it followed the American system of bulk handling and shipping as closely as possible, and that Australia and Argentina are doing the same?"

"The grain trade makes money only on volume. It makes more money on high prices than on low prices. Isn't it obvious that the grain dealers are interested in promoting the best interests of the farmers, in seeing bigger crops and higher prices?"

"The grain business is closely supervised. Its margins are easily figured—only a question of deducting freight and commissions from a daily quoted cash price. It is an open trade, in which no monopoly has a chance to exist."

"Grain dealers are no economic royalists, altho they are sometimes called that. Economic royalists have never ruined nations—political royalists, working behind closed doors, and constantly increasing the burden of taxes, have done that."

"The greatest problems of the grain trade are national. NRA is not dead. A law is already set up in Congress for the creation of a giant buying and selling organization to use government funds and compete with private trade. It awaits the outcome of administration efforts with the Supreme Court."

"Grain dealers are individualists, but the time is here for group action. Only group action can preserve the trade from those who use it as a football to promote their own ends."

W. C. BERGER, Des Moines, representing the Iowa Feed Dealers Finance Corp., explained the methods developed by the Iowa Feed Dealers Ass'n for financing sales of feed. This method for discounting farmers' notes for feed, when backed by livestock as collateral, was explained fully on pages 303 and 171 of Grain & Feed Journals for Apr. 14 and Feb. 24, respectively.

"It is expected that the interest rates starting at 7% will be reduced as the plan gets under way and the corporation is able to set up reserves. Primarily the corporation is not set up to make money, its purpose is to convert the feed dealer's accounts receivable into cash, and enable him to sell more feed."

CHAIRMAN EARL GALBRAITH read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

BE IT RESOLVED by the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n in Convention assembled at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 14, 1937, that:

We oppose the passage of house file 105 which extends time for filing threshermen's lien from ten to thirty days.

We recommend passage of Senate File 338 for the reason that it affords more adequate protection to the legitimate country elevator, where the bill provides for the filing of leases with the county recorder of the county where the land is located.

We recommend the passage of Senate File 203, known as the Itinerant Trucker Bill. This bill provides for protection to the general public in the selling and purchasing of farm products, and furthermore, provides for insurance protection to the general public where trucks are involved in accidents and where the driver has no financial responsibility. The securing of peddlers' license as provided includes requirement for legislation and notice of serving through Secretary of State's office. This act is for the benefit of the general public as well as the grain trade in this State.

The grain trade is vitally interested in, and desirous of cooperating with all efforts to bring about an equitable and proper price ratio between grains and finished products. We respectfully urge that Federal Authorities use the facilities and services of the organized grain trade in any handling and storage of grains in connection with crop insurance, ever

normal granary or crop loan measures, which may be undertaken by the Federal Government.

NOMINATIONS Com'te Chairman Wilder recommended the following officers and directors for the ensuing year, all of whom were unanimously elected: R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids, pres.; W. C. Walker, Ogden, vice-pres.; directors with terms to expire in 1940, Sam Eastlack, Schaller; C. F. Hayes, Mount Pleasant; L. C. Miller, Cedar Rapids. Hold-over directors are S. P. Mason, Sioux City; John F. Mueller, Calamus; Art Murray, Bancroft; Hugh Hale, Royal; Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; C. E. Harris, Williamsburg.

H. W. Ross, Akron, won the attendance prize for the final session, a handsome zipper brief case.

Adjourned *sine die*.

AT A DIRECTORS' MEETING immediately following the closing session D. O. Milligan, Des Moines, was continued as sec'y until such time as a full-time sec'y is appointed, and Des Moines was selected as the convention city for 1938.

Dutch Lunch

A dutch lunch in the ballroom of the hotel found the delegates lining up quickly to partake of sausage, salads, baked beans, cole slaw, buttered bread, relishes, coffee and beer at the close of the final session.

A youthful "cowboy" entertained with a variety of rope tricks. Grain dealers visited at the tables until mid-afternoon.

Grading School at Cedar Rapids

More than 50 of the delegates attended a grading school conducted Wednesday afternoon by Federal Grain Supervisor Dabinett in the Chamber of Commerce, where they were made acquainted with approved methods for grading barley, corn and oats, and familiarized with moisture testing methods. Instructors included Hazen English and William Ingles of the Board of Review, Chicago.

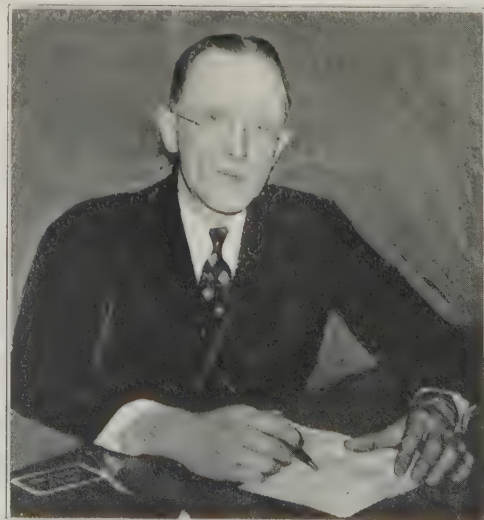
Quaker Oats Visit

Delegates were taken on sight seeing trips thru the huge plant of the Quaker Oats Co. They saw the movement of selected farm oats as they were cleaned, hulled, processed and packed into breakfast foods for national and world distribution. Oscar Kemp led the parties.

The trip of the ladies thru the plant was followed by an entertaining luncheon at Clara Robinson's Food Shop.

Western Convention Notes

THE JAMES E. BENNETT & CO. delegation included K. B. Pierce of the Chicago office; S. A. Steenson, Ft. Dodge; Fred W. Elder of Waterloo, and W. H. Jump of the local office, who kept entertainment quarters always crowded.



Pres.-Elect R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

E. H. SEXAUER came from Brookings, S. D.

From Crawfordsville, Ind., came Harold L. Gray.

BILL YOUNG and Bill Hottensen entertained royally for guests of W. M. Bell Co.

CLINTON, IA., representatives included J. A. Robinson, and E. Ewing.

Burlington sent C. W. Bovard, C. F. Swanson, and E. O. Owens.

Harold Trusler came from Emporia, Kan., in company with the Kansas City group.

ST. LOUIS representatives included James M. and Robert J. Adam, of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and H. H. Savage.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., sent Chester L. Weekes. Representing Nebraska's ass'n was its pres., Geo. A. Stites, Union.

MILWAUKEE'S representatives included A. L. Flanagan and Harry Flow of Fraser Smith Co., A. L. Johnstone and J. W. Engler.

TELLING FOLKS about his line of laboratory grain testing, weighing and sampling equipment was Harry B. Olson, Chicago.

MINNEAPOLIS representatives were S. A. Lindou, Edward Miller, E. W. Mueller, H. L. Reinshagen and D. S. Fisk.

C. C. ST. CYR and E. W. Schatz demonstrated modern grain cleaning machinery manufactured by the Hart-Carter Co.

PEORIA'S representatives were H. H. Dewey and Guy F. Luke, of W. W. Dewey & Sons, and Luke Grain Co., Inc., respectively.

MOST of the Chicago representatives came out on the Streamliner including C. S. Gordon and A. L. Lewis, of the Quaker Oats Co., A. A. Meyer, Sec'y Fred H. Clutton, and R. M. Field.

LEADING GRAIN merchants and buyers from Fort Dodge attended, including Geo. Christensen, Ed. Dwyer, C. A. Bulpitt, Pirl Bourret, and C. A. Cooley.

THREE BEAMS, and deck bearing pieces of the Soweigh truck scale were exhibited on the convention floor by Superior Scale Co., with W. T. Kramer and Mr. Vanderheide to do the demonstrating.

THE SIOUX CITY Grain Exchange set up entertainment quarters for convention delegates. In charge were A. D. Doherty, J. B. Roberts, Paul Larson, Freeman Bradford, and Geo. H. Winter.

DES MOINES representatives included J. D. Kent, Earl P. Warner, Guy Darst, W. H. Harter, and H. E. Tyrell, as well as the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.'s D. O. Milligan, and Jack Westerfield.

THE KANSAS CITY delegation chartered a special car on the Rock Island to attend the convention. In the group were C. A. Addington, E. M. Summers, L. C. Worth, W. D. Smith, C. A. Gray, Frank Stoll, Jack Martin, P. G. Hale, L. J. Byrne, and Barney O'Dowd.

A FEW DOORS from the convention hall Lamson Bros. & Co. had a wire office set up so that all delegates might keep well informed on the action of the markets while the convention was in progress. Art Torkelson was the hospitable greeter, and between sessions George Booth spent much of his time in this office.

OMAHA'S representatives were John Hedlund, V. A. Lake, Hugo O. Wandel, J. W. Holmquist, and Harry R. Clark. The latter distributed handsome booklets describing the principal grains, their characteristics, uses, and products, and grain marketing, weighing and inspecting as exemplified in the Omaha Grain Exchange.

AT A LABELED table on the convention floor the Iowa Feed Dealers Finance Corp.'s Pres. Walter L. Berger, Sec'y C. M. Stormes, and Executive Sec'y J. A. Courtright, explained the organization's new method for financing sales of feed to farmers, and discounting farmers' notes when properly backed by livestock as collateral.

Grain shippers present (arranged alphabetically by towns) included: H. W. Ross, Akron; Lloyd Rubenbauer, Albion; A. E. Anderson, Algona; S. L. Dilly, Applington; Hoyt E. Buttolph, Bennett; L. A. Douglass, Boone; G. E. Fredrick, Buchanan; J. F. Mueller and A. E. McLatchie, Calamus; Othol L. Wright, Central City; S. A. Brush, J. R. Vermazon, and Mr. Corbet, Chelsea; Marvin Schilling, Clarence; B. O. Sweet, Clemons; E. O. Wright, Colo; J. J. Brakke, Cylinder;

Raymond Wolfe, Deep River; Cliff Baker and Herman Schroeder, Dysart; W. M. DeVoe, Elberom; Mr. Hemphill, Emmetsburg; Wm. Behle, Fairfax; V. Smith, Fort Dodge; L. S. Dawson, Gilbert; M. C. Rucker, Gladstone; A. Moorhouse and Art Allen, Glidden; F. A. State, Grinnell; J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center;

F. D. Milligan, Jefferson; Walt Berstorf, Keystone; F. M. Rogers, Ladora; H. B. Booknau, Malcolm; V. Ford, Marion; J. R. Leby and Joseph B. Kopel, Marshalltown; F. G. Wright, Mediapolis; E. H. Huibregtse, Monticello; C. F. Hayes, Mount Pleasant; Chet Gifford, Nevada; A. Jericho, New London; O. D. Johnson, Oakville; W. C. Walker, Ogden;

Robert Froning, Parkersburg; M. C. Peterson, Randall; C. H. Moeler, Reinbeck; Hugh D. Hale, Royal; Homer Burcham, Rudd; E. M. Galbraith, Sac City; S. W. Eastlack, Schaller; Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; J. Wilson, Stout; J. T. McNally, Toledo;

Louis and R. L. Maack, Walcott; N. E. Weland, Walford; K. P. Jolly, Waterloo; J. A. Olson, West Bend; Mr. Schaefer, West Liberty; Mr. Missel, Wheatland; L. L. Houser, Whitten; L. A. Beisner, Williams; C. E. Harris, Williamsburg; J. D. McKay, Winthrop; H. H. Poulter, Zaneta.

Grain Growers and Shippers Need Lower Freight Rates

"Passage of the program of legislation being pressed in this Congress by railway labor unions would increase the operating expenses of railroads by considerably more than one billion dollars a year, without adding anything to the service, safety, efficiency or revenue of railroads. The effect of enacting these bills would be disastrous to the carriers, and therefore disastrous to the employees. It would not improve employment conditions, but lead instead to unemployment and force the railroads into government ownership and political control."—Mr. Bohman.

"When Good Fellows Get Together"

[Continued from page 323.]

our bewildered opponents have tried to call it—the "organized grain and feed trade."

Let's make the pledge short; something like this:

1st. I will give of my personal time in reasonable measure, whenever called upon, to help perfect a unified grain and feed trade organization in the State of Iowa;

2nd. I will pay reasonable dues as agreed upon, promptly in advance each year, for a period of, say, three years;

3rd. I will give as well as receive aid in the association; I will give as well as receive information within the membership, through the state office;

4th. I will sincerely consider the state association as one of my own employees and accept the obligation of giving it my guidance and counsel; likewise I will be alert to demand that it give me the service that I can fairly expect.

You see, friends, that pledge has two sides. To make it succeed, you must pledge your individual interest and participation. Give me enough Iowa country dealers who will make that pledge this year and I'll wager that your officers will show you results that will surprise you. They know, as you should know, that a State association is just as strong as its members want it to be. Will you pledge YOUR interest and support to such a revival plan?

Is there enough fighting blood in this convention to start that kind of a campaign in the name of an "Iowa Plan"? Are there enough of us left with pride in our system of business to stand up for it in intelligent organization? I believe there are.

Let me see what you men of Iowa say to that challenge.

Tricks of the Truckers

By H. G. MIGHELL, Lake City, Ia., before Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

I lost a considerable amount thru bad checks to a certain truck operator and made several trips to Missouri. After I had been down here a number of times, the gang quit trying to hide their schemes from me, and one or two got to boasting how they worked their crookedness.

This operator told me he would never take nor deliver all the grain an elevator operator wanted to buy or sell as in that way they could put the blame of the shortage on the other fellow.

The Slipped Clutch.—The most simple trick is the "slipped clutch." If your approaches to the scales are level and you have an 18 or 20-foot scale you figure you can weigh the front end first and then the rear. The trucker goes up to the scales and weighs the front end of the tractor, leaves his engine running, puts on his air brake which affects only the rear trailer wheels. Then he puts the tractor into reverse and slips his clutch. This makes the front end of the tractor push down and throws extra weight on the scales.

Next he weighs the rear wheels of the tractor and the trailer wheels. Again he slams on the air, but puts the tractor into super low and slips the clutch again. This operation has a tendency to lift up the front end of the tractor, throwing more weight on the rear wheels of the tractor, thus making the tare heavy. After he has loaded he reverses his operation making the gross lighter than it really is. At the selling end he knows which way to work his schemes to make the load weigh heavy.

The Old Stick Game.—Scales where the approaches are not level is where the semi's like to work the old stick game. They have a 4 by 6, or a 6 by 6 about three feet long. Shortly before they approach the scale they place this block behind the fifth wheel which connects the tractor to the trailer and between the top of the frame of the tractor and the bottom of the frame of the trailer. This acts as a wedge and throws most of the weight of the front end of the tractor to the rear wheels and makes the tare heavy. They drive up in the elevator, make a turn, throw out the block and one of the gang retrieves the block. This was risky, so they improved upon it by placing a steel plate on the back frame of the tractor. Right above it on the bottom of the trailer in between the beams of the frame they fastened a hydraulic ram run by compressed air from the brakes with a switch in the cab. Then when they ran on the scales, pressure was applied or not whichever favored the trucker.

In running down the dolly wheels on the trailer and uncoupling the tractor be sure that the trucker has uncoupled the air and pulled far enough away so that the face of the fifth wheel does not touch the trailer.

The trucker will want to barely uncouple and not detach the air. You examine the lay out and when you get back in the office he has the tractor in such a position that it pushes up on the trailer.

This fifth wheel we have been talking about can be slid forward or back on the frame of the tractor. Some truckers want to weigh the rear wheels of the tractor and the wheels of the trailer and not weigh the front wheels of the tractor at all. I understand some of the truckers took in some Illinois grain dealers this year. First they went there with the king bolt of the fifth wheel directly over the rear axle of the trailer. They had the grain dealer weigh the load both ways: first the sum of the two weights and then only the eight rear wheels. Of course it checked out. Then later they came with the fifth wheel set forward as much as 18 to 24 inches and weighed only the eight wheels. This of course put a lot of weight on the front wheels and it was not easy driving. So when they were out of sight, they would jack up the trailer and put the fifth wheel back where it belonged. Some truckers gained as high as 20 to 30 bushels.

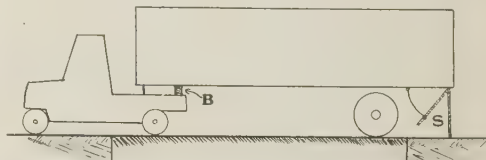
The tool boxes are apt to have sandbags and the gasoline barrels are apt to be water barrels which are to be filled or emptied whichever way aids the trucker. This generally is worked by the trucker getting his tare weight, then, in looking over his truck he finds he must have more air in a tire. Asks if it is O. K. to go up town and get some air, and goes instead to some secluded spot and dumps his sand or water. When he comes back he drives in ready to load. If there is quite a distance between the scales and unloading place, it is easy to dump the sand bags or water barrels.

One truck had extra high sides so that there was plenty of room between the top of the load and the tarpaulin for his confederate to lie and not be detected while the load was being weighed.

Of course you must watch out to see that they are not working any of the old games of men on and off the scales, lifting up on the scales at your blind corner, with a wrecking bar or large screw driver; one wheel partly off the scale, etc.

The first year I dealt with truckers I thought I was doing them a favor by loading at night, but I found they would not start from home until late afternoon or evening just to be able to load at night as there is probably only one man to load them and they can get away with murder.

Their favorite way to work is to come up in several trucks and generally two in a truck. It is impossible to keep track of all these men so you will be far ahead not to do business with them.



Block "B" and Stick "S" for Taking Weight Off Scales.

A favorite trick when loading from an automatic scale is for one man to slip up to the cupola, if he can do so unnoticed, and hand trip the scale, weighing each draft heavy.

Tampering with Scales.—After we had got onto these tricks we found they were tampering with our truck scales. A favorite set up would be to have several trucks setting at the elevator when you get there in the morning. The chances are that one of the men is underneath in your scale pit ready to hang weights on the beam. While you are figuring the loads he would have a chance to get up through the trap door.

A variation of this is to have a piece of spring steel wedged against the scale beam so as it will work in the truckers' favor. When the dirty work has been done, pull the cord that has been tied to the spring and either get it then or some time later. If you have any rods or parts exposed, get them covered up, for Dannen at St. Joseph has a bay window for the scales and under this window the rod from the upper scale beam to the lower scale was exposed, and better yet, it had the hook for the two rods joining. Dannen showed me the brick that he had bought on that beam at an 800 to 1 ratio many times.

Another stunt is for the trucker to get you out of the office after you have weighed the empties, and while you are gone he will put in a ½ pound or 1 pound weight in your shot cup. If you won't go out of the office, but have your back turned to the scale some one fastens a rubber suction cup to the bottom of the shot cup. About one half pound of lead has been fastened to this vacuum cup. See how easy it is?

My own experience; I had a trucker with a semi ask for 300 bushels of corn. I always weighed this over 10-ton hopper scales in the elevator. After he had the 300 bus. in his load, he said he wanted 20 bus. more. I ran in what I thought was 20 bus. and it would not break the beam. What had happened was the trucker had emptied the shot cup on the left sometime while we were away from the scale.

Bad Checks.—These truckers are tricky not only with their trucks and scales, but also with the paper they handle. Here is just one or two of their schemes. They will come during the hours when no one is at the bank and tell you to call their banker, Mr. John Doe, who is the cashier and he will O.K. the check for you. You call the party they tell you to and instead of getting the cashier of the bank you are talking to a confederate of the trucker impersonating the banker.

Another stunt is the worthless bank draft. The drafts have been stolen or the trucker had them printed. Of course it is easy for him to fill them out so they look O.K. and you find they are forged when you try to clear them.

Old Age Benefit payments and unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act were held unconstitutional recently by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston, Mass., but the ruling does not relieve taxpayers of payment, pending a decision by the Supreme Court.

Grain Carriers

The Southern Pacific Railway has ordered 2,500 new box cars.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Ohio Valley Shippers Advisory Board will meet at the Hotel Lincoln June 8.

Omaha, Neb.—Omaha's application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for transit privileges on grain will be heard June 9, here.

Grain ships from Churchill, Man., have found a shorter course from Hudson's Bay thru Digges Island Sound, open for 10 days after the more northerly route is closed by ice.

Duluth, Minn.—First cargoes of grain for the 1937 season were shipped from Duluth when the Steamer W. D. Rees left on Apr. 14 with 200,000 bus. of rye consigned to Peoria, Ill., distilleries.

Washington, D. C.—Grain and grain products were loaded into 29,645 cars during the week ending Apr. 10, compared with 29,299 cars during the corresponding week of 1936, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Apr. 16 defined the zones surrounding Chicago, New York and St. Louis within which motor carriers are partly exempt from the federal motor carrier act.

Minneapolis, Minn.—John MacMillan, Jr., of Cargill, Inc., has been elected to succeed A. A. Sprague as a director of the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Omaha railways.

Washington, D. C.—W. P. Bartel, of Wisconsin, director of the bureau of service of the Interstate Commerce Commission since April, 1923, has succeeded the late Geo. B. McGinty as sec'y of the Commission. Mr. Bartel has been associated with the Commission for 31 years.

Washington, D. C.—A bill authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish thru rates between railroads, when found desirable in public interest, and eliminating present restrictions on short-hauls, has been reported

favorably out of the Senate's interstate commerce com'te.

Washington, D. C.—The reduced freight rates applying to points in Nebraska, Wyoming, southeastern Montana, and to points in the southwestern and southern portions of South Dakota, account of drouth, are scheduled to expire May 15. Rates applying to other parts of Montana and the Dakotas are scheduled to expire May 31.

Washington, D. C.—Contract motor truck carriers must operate under written agreements covering specified periods, under an Apr. 23 order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The order is expected to encourage movement of casual or single shipment business by common carriers instead of contract carriers, and help stabilize the trucking industry.

Waiver of demurrage charges accruing during the Ohio River flood is requested of the Interstate Commerce Commission in a joint petition by the National Industrial Traffic League and the Ass'n of American Railroads. The petition states the purpose of the demurrage charges to be a penalty for delay and not to earn revenue.

Minneapolis, Minn.—At a meeting Apr. 27 the Ohio River-Mississippi Valley com'te considered a proposal to reduce the proportional rate on grain and grain products from Cairo, Ill., to Minneapolis-St. Paul to 24c from the present basis of 32c. Application proposed is to products described in W.T.L. tariff 330-A, when originating beyond Cairo.

Washington, D. C.—Higher rate schedules for 80 commodity groups became effective on class 1 railroads Apr. 20 under schedules filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission 30 days earlier. None of the increases, however, were for commodity groups involved in the general freight rate investigation. Included in the groups were tankage, flaxseed and linseed.

Chicago, Ill.—The North Dakota state public service commission is objecting to the proposal in the petition of Joseph A. Farmer, chairman of the Western Traffic Executive Com'te, now before the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking authority to institute three free stops in transit on grain, in addition to the stop for inspection. Supporting the proposal are Texas, St. Louis, and Omaha interests. Free stops in transit at present are limited to two.

More Clean-Out Cars for Grain

The Pennsylvania Railroad has published a revision of its clean-out rule on grain and seeds, effective Apr. 15. It reads:

"Once during each calendar year for the purpose of cleaning out elevators and grain houses, one carload of soya beans, or of each kind of grain and seeds, may be shipped, subject to minimum carload weight of 30,000 pounds per car, from each elevator or grain house served directly by the rails of the carrier."

All railroads are understood to have agreed to a provision that allows a clean-out car per year for each kind of grain or seed handled by the elevator.

House Passes Long and Short Haul Bill

Altho opposed vigorously by the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose Joseph B. Eastman asserted that the 50-year old provision "ought not lightly to be repealed or emasculated," the Pettengill bill to repeal the "long and short haul" clause of the Interstate Commerce Act has been passed by the House, 268 to 120.

A similar bill was passed overwhelmingly by the House two years ago, but was caught in the Senate's interstate commerce committee and never came to a vote in the Senate.

The Pettengill bill now goes to the Senate where opposing committee members are believed to be its major obstacle.

Producers and Shippers Will Suffer

Threat of Government Ownership and operation of the railroads of the country in bills now before Congress being pressed for passage by railway labor unions is seen by Raynard F. Bohman.

The enactment of the proposed legislation would add to the cost to the railroads more than \$1,000,000,000 annually and would eventually lead to Government ownership.

"The threat of government ownership in this country arises from the continued infliction upon the railroads of arbitrary increases in operating costs, with no provision whatsoever for increased revenue with which to meet increased costs."

Lower Rates Sought by Gulf Ports

Testifying at the southeastern grain rate hearing in Atlanta, Ga., April 7-14, representatives of New Orleans, Mobile and other south Atlantic ports asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to order substantially reduced rates on grain and grain products from ports to points in the interior, without regard to whether the original movement into the ports was by rail or water.

J. H. Rauhan believed New Orleans shippers are entitled to rates from New Orleans to points in southern territory which would be no higher, distance considered, than the proportional rates that railroads now publish, or may establish, from Ohio and Mississippi river crossings for comparable distances to the same territory, and that rates from New Orleans and Mobile should be the same to points over 200 miles distant from the nearest port. The present grain rate to Atlanta from Mobile is 30c from New Orleans, 35c. Mr. Rauhan's plan would make the rate 25c from both ports.

The hearing resumes in Minneapolis June 15 for the testimony of Northwest wheat growers supporting barge proposals. At Chicago the hearing opens June 21; at Seattle, in August; at Dallas, Sept. 15; at Atlanta (final), about Oct. 1.

BE PREPARED! HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

ENABLE YOU TO HANDLE

NEW GRAIN WITHOUT LOSS

DON'T DELAY

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG.

HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING CO.
1211 SO. WESTERN AVE., CHICAGO

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Hemet, Cal.—The J. C. Loomis Co. has bot a fruit packing house here with a view to establishing a modern poultry and dairy feed manufacturing plant in the building, which is of reinforced concrete, 140x140 feet.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Snow Brokerage Co. has appointed W. C. Fritz manager of its new alfalfa meal department. Mr. Fritz has been identified with the feed milling and flour trade and has been a member of the Los Angeles Grain Exchange for many years.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—C. Brouillette, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, died here on Apr. 22, after a week's illness, at the age of 51 years. He was born near East St. Louis, Ill.

Winnipeg, Man.—Charles Hayles, general manager of the Canadian Consolidated Grain Co., of this city, is in St. Joseph's Hospital, in Victoria, B. C., recovering from an automobile accident that occurred while he was motoring near that city, in which he suffered a fractured leg.

COLORADO

Delta, Colo.—Machinery for the manufacture of poultry and dairy feed will be installed by the Colorado Poultry Ass'n which has made a loan with the Wichita Bank for Co-operatives for that purpose.

Canon City, Colo.—While he was operating a feed grinding machine, the overshoe of August Lang, a farmer, got caught on a drive shaft and for more than an hour he struggled to keep his body from being drawn into the machine. His leg was mangled to the knee and the bone crushed to splinters before he was able to throw the drive belt from the machine and stop it.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Charles B. Seldomridge, head of the Seldomridge Grain Co. and one of the leading business men of this city for many years, died at his home here, Apr. 10, very suddenly, not having been ill at all. Mr. Seldomridge, who was 71 years of age, came to Colorado Springs when a boy of 12 years. He served for a time as head of the Denver Grain Exchange and at the time of his death was honorary vice-president of the exchange. He was at one time in the grain business at Holdrege, Neb., over 30 years ago, and had been a director of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

ILLINOIS

Wataga, Ill.—The Davis Grain Co. is erecting a new 15,000-bu. elevator here.

DeKalb, Ill.—Ed Conlin, Inc., recently installed a new truck lift at his elevator.

Sycamore, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. is figuring on installation of a truck lift at its elevator.

Decatur, Ill.—Harry C. Wise, of Weldon, Ill., has been appointed manager of the L. J. Kaiser Co.'s elevator here.

Van Orin, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator & Supply Co. has bot a new truck lift and will revamp its driveway.

Anchor, Ill.—The Anchor Grain Co. has purchased a new 20-ton heavy duty Soweigh Motor Truck Scale to be installed this spring.

Onarga, Ill.—About 40 grain dealers enjoyed a fish fry at the Coffee Shop on the evening of Apr. 9. R. J. Laible spoke on "Hybrid Seed Corn."

Towanda, Ill.—Contract for construction of a new 38,000-bu. cribbed, iron-clad elevator for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been let to Geo. Saathoff.

Elva Station (DeKalb p. o.), Ill.—The Elva Lbr. Co. has improved the equipment of its elevator by the installation of an overhead truck lift.

Peoria, Ill.—Allied Mills, Inc., has under construction at South Bartonville, a suburb of Peoria, a two-story, 60x30-foot structure, to be used as a laboratory.

Galva, Ill.—W. F. Reynolds, manager of the local elevator of the Quaker Oats Co. for the past eight years, has resigned and taken a position at Elburn, Ill.

Elburn, Ill.—The Elburn Co-op. Co. has appointed W. F. Reynolds, former manager of the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator at Galva, Ill., manager of its elevator.

Oquawka, Ill.—Charles Brooks bot at public auction the elevator here that has been idle for several years, since the Wayne Bros. elevator was erected at this point.

Hartsburg, Ill.—We are razing our old plant and have contracted for a new cribbed house, iron clad, having 33,000 bus. capacity.—Hartsburg Grain, Coal & Lbr. Co.

Speer, Ill.—Timothy Kelly, an employee of the Wyoming Grain Co., was injured when he fell 12 feet while sweeping down a bin at the elevator. He was taken to a hospital in Kewanee.

Macomb, Ill.—Construction has started on the new elevator of the Farmers Grain, Fuel & Supply Co., reported in the Apr. 14 Journals as planned by the company. George Saathoff has the contract.

Palestine, Ill.—We contemplate rebuilding our elevator and increasing grain handling facilities of the mill, and perhaps build more storage. We are also considering installing an oil engine and generator at mill.—Miesenhelder Mill & Elvtr.

Decatur, Ill.—The annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city May 10 and 11, at the Hotel Orlando. The banquet will be held the evening of May 10, at the Masonic Temple, accompanied by dancing and entertainment.

Loda, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. is making needed repairs to its property. The entire building has been railed, and resided, and painted. A new grate has been installed in the driveway, 4x14 feet, and the interior of office painted.—G. H. R.

Roberts, Ill.—The Roberts Grain Co., operating two elevators at this point, is having the metal sheeting upon them railed, and plans to paint both elevators this spring. The office has had new electric light wiring installed, and has been painted.—G. H. R.

Junction, Ill.—Ed Moore, age 73, was instantly killed when he drove his car in front of a railroad train on turning into the Red Cross Tent City east of town. In the car with Mr. Moore was his sister, Mrs. Inez Bird. Mr. Moore was formerly in the grain elevator business here.

Allen (San Jose p. o.), Ill.—The Allen Farmers Elvtr. Co., which recently installed a new 20-ton beam scale, with platform 9x34 feet, now plans to enlarge its office 12 feet to the north and also extend awning over scale platform. Elevator will be railed and painted this spring.—G. H. R.

Havana, Ill.—Individual drives and motors have replaced a single motor and line shaft power transmission in the elevator of the Havana Co-op. Elvtr. Co. The old 10-h.p. motor was used on the leg head, and new motors, a 5-h.p. and a 2-h.p., connected with V belts to the cleaner and the air compressor.

Tabor, Ill.—John Bartley, owner of the Tabor Grain Co., has sold his properties to the DeWitt County Co-op Grain Co., giving immediate possession. In addition to the elevator, which has a capacity of 50,000 bus., the deal included the office building, corn crib, several other small buildings and a dwelling. The Co-op. Co. operates an elevator at Clinton.

Putnam, Ill.—We wish to announce that we have purchased the property of the late H. W. Hagie Grain Co., at Putnam, Ill., which we have leased since July 1 of last year. Wm. S. Chesney, who has been the manager for the last year, will continue in that capacity. We are making plans for improving the equipment and will handle grain by water as well as by rail.—Terminal Grain Co.

Chenoa, Ill.—C. W. Parry, operating two elevators at this point, one on the C. & A. and the other on the T. P. & W., plans to build a new metal clad one-story feed and seed warehouse north of his office connected with the C. & A. elevator, to be about 40x24x10 feet, and built so as to include storage for truck or car. The old garage will be torn down. Plans are also afoot for a new coal shed.—G. H. R.

Watkins (Farmer City p. o.), Ill.—Mrs. Julia E. Grady, who has been operating elevators here and at Empire, Ill., since the death of her husband seven years ago, has sold these properties to Harry C. Gring, of Farmer City, who will take possession June 1. Mr. Gring operates elevators at Farmer City, Glenavon (Weedman p. o.), Kumler (Weedman p. o.), Beckwith (Danville p. o.), Fullerton and Mansfield.

Seatonville, Ill.—The Northwestern Grain & Livestock Co., better known as the Seatonville Elvtr., plans immediate construction of a 60x60-foot, hip-roofed, double-decked lumber shed, with concrete foundation and lumber sills, a 20-foot driveway and 15x12-foot door openings. The company started handling lumber and building material last fall when it built a 44x60-foot one-story, frame, iron-clad building for cement, roofing and kindred lines. A. J. Torri is manager.

Leland, Ill.—The Leland Farmers Co. has started extensive remodeling operations on its plant. Two large-capacity, anti-friction Howell Steel Legs equipped with Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drives and GE Motors are being installed, and the old distributing system is being replaced with two modern Hall Distributors. When completed, these improvements will give the Leland Farmers one of the most efficient country elevators in this part of the state.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling for \$5,300, a decline of \$200 from the previous sale.

Harvey T. Hill, executive vice-pres. of the Chicago Stock Exchange, will become a general partner in the brokerage firm of Clement, Curtis & Co. on June 1.

The Washburn Crosby Co., whose local office has been at 332 S. LaSalle St. for a decade, moved last week to 208 S. LaSalle, where space on the 19th floor has been taken.

The floor com'ite cautions traders not to trade after the close, and suggests clients be asked to give orders "about the close" for execution of orders to be filled near the close, to give time for proper handling.

The Board of Trade com'ite of appeals recently affirmed the award of \$41,881 by the com'ite of arbitration of the exchange to Otto Madlener against E. A. Pierce & Co. Madlener charged that his account had been juggled by a former employee of the brokerage firm.

An instructive display of grain samples has been set up permanently near the visitors' gallery of the Board of Trade. One section contains the 48 grades of grain deliverable on future contracts. Another section shows foreign and domestic grains.

New members of the Board of Trade are as follows: Joseph Mark, New York City; Albert O. Muehlbrandt, Chicago; Jacques S. Cohen, New York City, on transfer from Arthur W. Cutten, deceased; Milton Blauner and Abraham Rosenwald, of New York; James W. Ringwald and Lucy J. Lee, Chicago; Walter Wagner, Ponca City, Okla.

On the occasion of his 75th birthday, Robert E. McCarthy, of E. W. Bailey & Co., was presented with a cane and an umbrella, on Apr. 15, by friends on the trading floor of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Grain Market Analysts Club held its last meeting of the season in the Board of Trade Grill on the evening of Apr. 21. Clifton M. Utley, director of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, spoke on the political situation in Europe. Officers and directors of the club were re-elected as follows: Pres., Royal W. Bell; vice-pres., James M. R. Glaser; directors, Simon Mayer, Stuart A. McNabb, Mrs. E. H. Miller, Mark W. Pickell and Kenneth B. Pierce.

Charles Sincere, head of the brokerage firm of Charles Sincere & Co., which he founded over 30 years ago, died Apr. 20, at the Michael Reese Hospital, this city, after an illness of five weeks. He was 62 years of age. Mr. Sincere was born and educated in Chicago, and became a Board of Trade member in 1904. He was interested in social clubs and fraternal societies. The firm will continue operation under the management of the two surviving partners, Ben E. Sincere, brother of the deceased, and Thomas E. Hosty.

INDIANA

Plymouth, Ind.—Syler & Syler recently installed a No. 2 Sidney Sheller.

Santa Fe (r.f.d. 10, Peru), Ind.—The Santa Fe Elvtr. Co. has installed a new scale with a capacity of 15 tons.

Cook (r.f.d. Cedar Lake), Ind.—Mail addressed to W. E. Small here is returned by the post-office marked "Not here."

Shelbyville, Ind.—Marion Owen, age 88, a pioneer grain man and miller, died at his home after a long illness on Apr. 14.

Johnsonville (r. f. d. Marshfield), Ind.—Ura W. Seegar is moving his elevator from this point to Marshfield, his headquarters.

Guernsey, (r.f.d. 3, Monticello), Ind.—The local elevator of the Loughry Bros. Milling & Grain Co. (capacity 15,000 bus.) will be dismantled in the near future.

Rushville, Ind.—W. H. Reeves has purchased the interest of R. E. Nipp in the Reeves-Nipp Milling Co., which he will continue under the same firm name.

Tell City, Ind.—Andrew Steinhauer, 79 years old, pres. and manager of the Tell City Flouring Mills, died suddenly from apoplexy on Apr. 19, at his home.—W. B. C.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Mrs. Hettie G. Elliott, mother of Ivan Q. Field, field manager of the Home Mill & Grain Co., of this city, died recently at Louisville, Ky.—W. B. C.

Vincennes, Ind.—We recently opened a branch at Vincennes, and may install hammer mill and mixer at the Vincennes store.—Miesenhelder Mill & Elvtr. (Palestine, Ill.)

Arcadia, Ind.—I will not deal with strangers until I know their standing. I started in the grain business in March, 1883, I watch all of the boys and they know it, so I get along very well.—Jesse G. Winders.

Evansville, Ind.—A \$12,000 recreation and locker room will be constructed at the plant of Igleheart Bros. as a second floor of a warehouse building and will have accommodations for about 200 men. The room will have a tile interior and concrete floor. Shower and locker rooms will be installed.—W.B.C.

Southport, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has installed a motor-driven Blue Streak Corn Cutter and Grader.

Hamlet, Ind.—The Hamlet Grain & Feed Co. has installed in its new elevator a No. 3 boot sheller, variable speed drive, Eureka Corn Cob and Small Grain Cleaner, manlift, motors, V belt drives, belting buckets and miscellaneous equipment, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co., which had the building contract.

Ossian, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n met on Apr. 13 at the K. of P. Hall here, 71 members and guests attending. Dinner was served by the Pythian Sisters. Garth W. Woodward, of Tocsin, pres. of the ass'n, had charge of the program. Talks were made by Harvey O. Rice, of Huntington, ex-president, and Attorney George Glass, of Ft. Wayne, and several musical numbers were given.

Honey Creek, Ind.—Two bandits driving a stolen automobile came to the Farmers Milling & Supply Co.'s elevator shortly after 8 a. m., Apr. 20, engaged in conversation with the mill attendant about the price of grain, then pulled revolvers and ordered him and Arlie Hensley, the manager, to stand with their backs to the bandits, who proceeded to rifle the safe, later carrying the keys away with them. They took over \$130 from the safe and about \$15 from Hensley, then ordered the two men to the second floor of the plant. A customer driving up with a load of grain, the bandits fled in their stolen sedan.

Francesville, Ind.—The new re-inforced concrete elevator for which the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. let a contract to Geo. W. Quick & Sons, as reported in the Apr. 14 Journals, and on which construction has begun, will have one ear corn leg with 14x7-inch buckets, one small grain leg with 11x6-inch buckets, a No. 22 Western Sheller with 30-h.p. motor, a No. 30 Western Cleaner, an electric manlift, a Western Overhead Truck Lift, two pits, and anti-friction bearings thruout. Union Iron Works is supplying the machinery. The elevator will have capacity for between 25,000 and 30,000 bus., and will have two loading spouts leading from the automatic scale, one for cars and one for trucks.

IOWA

Livermore, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new 20-ton scale.

Melvin, Ia.—The J. E. Stockdale Co. of Estherville has bot the elevator of the Melvin Grain Co.

Mediapolis, Ia.—Contract to move a grain elevator here a distance of six miles has been let to the J. H. Fisch Co.

McIntire, Ia.—John Peters, of Riceville, has rented the electric feed mill at this point from the owner, Charles Buttolph.

George, Ia.—George P. Peterson, of Renwick, has been selected as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. He took charge Apr. 5.

Dougherty, Ia.—Wallace Berry has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Frank Backer, who died recently.

Renwick, Ia.—Eli Broberg has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, succeeding G. L. Peterson, manager for the past three years.

Slater, Ia.—The Munn Lbr. Co. has just installed a new Western Grain Cleaner and expects to install a new hammer mill soon. Geo. Todd Const. Co. is doing the work.

Williams, Ia.—C. E. Beall has finished overhauling his two elevators, putting in a Strong-Scott Head Drive, two new motors, a conveyor to transfer grain from one elevator to the other, a cleaner and making a number of other changes. Geo. Todd did the work.

Ocheyedan, Ia.—A. B. Callender has disposed of the Callender Grain Co.'s business and buildings to the Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n of Ocheyedan. Possession will not be given until about July 1, in order to give Mr. Callender time to dispose of the grain and other commodities on hand.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—Paul Alex, owner of the Alex Hatchery, is erecting a modern feed mill, 30x40 feet, of frame construction with cement floor, equipped to make poultry mash, hog feed and cattle feed. Three motors, one of 25-h.p., one of 5 and one of 3, will drive the machinery.

Goodell, Ia.—Thieves gained entrance to the elevator office of the Goodell Grain Co., Paul and Jim Veldhouse, owners, recently by breaking in the door and wrecked the safe, using railroad company tools stolen at depot. They got nothing in the safe but broke a candy vending machine on wall, taking a small amount of cash.—Art Torkelson.

Hawarden, Ia.—A. J. Vande Steeg, of Storm Lake, has leased the old Hawarden Mill from S. Q. French and will operate it under the name of the Sioux Valley Milling Co. and will grind and mix all kinds of mill and livestock feeds, doing a general milling business except for the making of flour. Nick Velgersdyk, who has been managing the plant for several months past, will remain in the employ of the new firm.

Decorah, Ia.—Charles Follette had a narrow escape from death recently when his jacket caught in the corn crusher that he was operating at his feed mill and drew his head into the machine. By quick and powerful effort he succeeded in freeing himself, but not until he had suffered a broken cheek bone, the loss of several teeth, severe cuts on his face and a broken nose bridge. His jacket was torn into shreds.—A. T.

Indianola, Ia.—The Indianola Feed & Supply Co., organized by E. H. Felton in 1928, has been re-organized and will be known as E. H. Felton & Co. and will at once erect an elevator here, on the C. B. & Q. tracks, on the site of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that burned late last summer. Altho it is not the plan to build a large elevator, modern equipment will be installed for the handling of grain and also a complete feed mixing plant for the manufacture of poultry, hog and cattle feeds. The first unit will be 24x100 feet.

KANSAS

Iola, Kan.—Goffe & Carkener, Inc., have opened a wire office here.

Phillipsburg, Kan.—It is reported that the Bandt Elvtr. may be rebuilt.

Pretty Prairie, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. has opened a filling station here.

Agra, Kan.—We will build on an addition by remodeling driveway.—Dean Grain Co.

Solomon, Kan.—John Hart has become manager of the Shellabarger Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

The Enns Milling Co., Inman, and the J. H. Salley Co., Liberal, sustained wind damage this month.

Marienthal, Kan.—Fire originating from office stove damaged the elevator of the Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co. on Apr. 5.


McPherson, Kan.—The Feedola Milling Co. is enlarging its feed mill, building an addition of corrugated iron and wood.

Meade, Kan.—George E. Gano is building a new office at his local elevator and installing a new 15-ton Howe Truck Scale.

Norwich, Kan.—The Red Star Mill Co. is erecting a 20,000-bu. elevator on the site of an old house that has been taken down.

Fowler, Kan.—Repairs, including remodeling truck dump and installing new grate, are being made at the elevator of George E. Gano.

Buhler, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. is adding two rooms to its office building, which is being remodeled, and air conditioning equipment is being installed.



**Complete
GRAIN & SEED
TESTING EQUIPMENT**

•

OFFICIAL BROWN DUVAL
MOISTURE TESTERS
WT. PER BU. TESTERS
FOUR-IN-ONE SCALES
BOERNER SAMPLERS
GRAIN TRIERS
—SAMPLE PANS

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
223 W. Jackson Boulevard
CHICAGO, ILL. TEL. WABASH 3712

**1937 Corrected List of
KANSAS**

Grain, Feed, Seed Dealers,
and Millers

**\$2.00 postpaid anywhere in the
United States or Canada**

Send your orders to
J. F. MOYER, Secretary
Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers' Assn.
Dodge City, Kansas

Lamont, Kan.—We are building an addition to our elevator and are installing a one-ton batch mixer and a molasses agitator.—Sauder Lbr. & Grain Co.

Hoisington, Kan.—J. E. Barrett, of Clafin, has purchased the Lynch Grain Co.'s elevator here, which he is remodeling and equipping with a new dump.

Benedict, Kan.—Glenn Scott is building a 15,000-bu. elevator here, which he intends to operate. It will be completed in time to handle the new crop wheat.

Lindsborg, Kan.—The Lindsborg Milling & Grain Co. is installing a new high-speed leg equipped with Atlas Belting and Calumet Buckets in its main storage plant.

Perry, Kan.—Fire, starting in the top of Walter B. Brown's elevator here, destroyed that structure and a garage and damaged five residences. The elevator was insured.

Everest, Kan.—Frank Gripp, former manager of the Wakefield (Kan.) Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator here.

Mt. Hope, Kan.—G. C. Hatton, for many years manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned to take a position with the Farmers Commission Co., at Wichita, Kan.

Savonburg, Kan.—The Bronson Grain Co. has bot the elevator at this point and will start operating it in the near future under the name of the Savonburg Grain Co.—Savonburg Grain Co.

Greensburg, Kan.—About \$112 worth of merchandise was stolen from the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. during the night of Apr. 6, the loot including a radio, fire extinguishers and spot lights.

Wakefield, Kan.—The Wakefield Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has appointed Otto Brueggemann manager of its elevator, succeeding Frank Gripp, who resigned recently and took a similar position at Everest, Kan.

Stockton, Kan.—Guy Livingston, who has been employed at the Farmers Union Elvtr. for a number of years, has been appointed manager, succeeding W. J. Fleming, who died in February and who had managed the elevator for 15 years.

Sedgwick, Kan.—I have let contract to the Columbian Steel Tank Co. for 23,000-bu. additional storage to be completed in time for the '37 crop. I am also installing tanks and pumps for gasoline and tractor fuel.—Hickerson Elvtr., per H. E. Hickerson.

Wichita, Kan.—Just another reminder of the 40th annual convention of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n which is to be held in this city May 11 and 12, at the Hotel Broadview. Those who do not go will miss something good.

Wright, Kan.—We are building an 80,000-bu. concrete, fireproof, modern elevator. It will have one new leg and one leg from our old house will be used. The elevator will be a federal bonded and licensed house. We will put in new feed mill and mixer this fall.—Wright Co-op. Exchange.

Redfield, Kan.—The large frame elevator here has been sold at auction and taken down, the salvaged materials to be used in repairing farm buildings. The elevator was owned by a man named Maser and had been in course of construction by him, a little at a time, between two and three years. The structure had never been used as an elevator, altho designed for that purpose.

Frankfort, Kan.—E. M. Clift, 70 years of age, who at one time operated an elevator here for a number of years, and who was also city clerk here in 1927-29, died recently at Chillicothe, Ill.

Leavenworth, Kan.—A negro was arrested recently on a charge of partially destroying and selling as junk a grain scale at the then Farmers National Grain Co.'s elevator, and was bound over for the October term of the Federal Grand Jury. The Federal Government is prosecuting.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., of Kansas City, have bot the terminal elevator and adjoining properties here from the Farm Credit Administration, which sold it to realize in part on assets taken over from the Farmers National Grain Corp. The elevator, which has a storage capacity of about 225,000 bus., will be rehabilitated immediately, to have the house in readiness for the new crop. A new marine leg and head house will be built, these parts having suffered severe fire damage last summer. Horner & Wyatt will supervise the work.

McPherson, Kan.—Penitentiary terms of from one to five years were given on Apr. 8 to five men accused in the central Kansas grain fraud case who entered pleas of guilty to charges of false pretense and taking money falsely. The men sentenced were George Folk, Paul Beard, Bud Hendrickson, Don Bible and William Keeton, each to serve from one to five years on each count, the sentences to run concurrently. The men had been driving trucks equipped with hydraulic lifts by means of which the weight of the truck could be shifted to or from the trailer as the trucks were being weighed when buying and selling grain from elevators and farmers.

KENTUCKY

Frankfort, Ky.—Stock and building of the J. E. M. Milling Co. were damaged by fire of undetermined cause on Mar. 17.

Louisville, Ky.—An explosion from a transformer in the engine house in the plant of the Ballard & Ballard Co., Inc., caused considerable damage on Apr. 16.

Henderson, Ky.—Mason T. Dyer, 79 years of age, retired grain dealer and financier, died at his home here on Apr. 21. Mr. Dyer was one of the organizers of the A. Waller Grain Co., later becoming sec'y and treas.

MICHIGAN

Saline, Mich.—The Saline Mercantile Co. will install increased feed grinding equipment.

Fowler, Mich.—Sturgis & Co. have installed a new corn sheller with blower attached.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—The Mt. Pleasant Co-op. Co. has installed a cylinder grain cleaner.

Fairgrove, Mich.—The Caro Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently purchased a Kwik-Mix Mixer.

Pittsford, Mich.—The Pittsford Milling Co. is planning the installation of electric power.

New Era, Mich.—Westing & Swanson have installed a No. 7 cleaner driven by a 1-h.p. motor.

Richmond, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is planning the construction of a new elevator this summer.

Ithaca, Mich.—A corn cutter and grader and a cleaner have been installed in the Ithaca Elvtr. Co.'s plant.

Middleton Farmers Elvtr. Co., Middleton, and the Knappen Co., Richland, suffered damage by wind on Apr. 13.

Jackson, Mich.—McLaughlin, Ward & Co. have purchased automatic bottle oilers and Venango grease cups.

Washington, Mich.—The Washington Elvtr. Co. has equipped the head shaft in its elevator with anti-friction bearings.

Dexter, Mich.—The Dexter Agricultural Ass'n has installed a Western Corn Sheller and a 7½-h.p. fully-enclosed motor.

Ulysses, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Davidson Grain Co., J. W. Willis, mgr., is returned by the post office marked "Out of business."

Hutchinson, Kan.—An office has been opened here by the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., of Kansas City, with Max Moritz in charge.

Kinsley, Kan.—George E. Gano is having two coal bins taken down at his local plant, to make room to move and enlarge his elevator office.

Paw Paw, Mich.—The Paw Paw Co-op. Ass'n is considering the installation of feed grinding equipment in its warehouse.

Muir, Mich.—The McLaren Elvtr. Co. recently installed a hammer mill which will be protected by an electro-magnetic separator.

Freeport, Mich.—It is reported that C. H. Runciman, of Lowell, has bot the Brunner elevator which he has been leasing.

Hudsonville, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has constructed new coal sheds 100 feet long and purchased new coal handling conveyors.

Hemans, Mich.—A one-ton Master mixer has been installed in the local elevator which is operated by Harry Harper, of North Branch.

Breckenridge, Mich.—Breckenridge Bean & Grain Co. has installed a Blue Streak Jr. Corn Cutter and a 3-h.p. fully-enclosed electric motor.

Melvin, Mich.—The Kerr Grain & Hay Co. has installed ten hand pickers, a Giant and Oxford picker, and a bean drier in addition to several elevators.

Clarksville, Mich.—Edwin F. Cool, a grain dealer here for more than 30 years, died on Apr. 4, after a prolonged illness, at the age of 80 years.

Bentheim (r. d. Hamilton), Mich.—The Salem Co-op. Co., of Dorr, has taken over an idle creamery at this point and will install modern feed handling machinery.

Adair, Mich.—Increased feed grinding business has made it necessary for the Adair Grain & Feed Co. to replace the 20-h.p. motor on its feed grinder with a 30-h.p. motor.

Altona, Mich.—The F. C. Porter flour mill has recently been sold to Leo O. and Elizabeth Burch, of Albion, who expect to move to Altona and take over the active operation of the mill.

Lapeer, Mich.—The Farm Bureau Services of Lansing, which has been leasing an elevator at this station for the past several years, has now purchased the elevator and will continue the business.

Chapin, Mich.—Arthur Jarred, who operates an elevator at Oakley, maintains a branch buying station for beans at this point and expects shortly to install feed grinding equipment in this warehouse.

Fairgrove, Mich.—A No. 30 Blue Streak Hammer Mill driven by a 40-h.p. motor is being installed in the Wallace & Morley elevator here. The mill is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator.

Armada, Mich.—A No. 147 cleaner and a 2-h.p. motor have been installed in the Armada Elvtr. Co.'s feed warehouse. This company has recently taken over the flour mill formerly operated by Thos. McNeely.

Grass Lake, Mich.—Grass Lake Farmers Elvtr. Co. is constructing a warehouse for the mixing of fertilizer and for additional warehouse space. Some mixing machinery driven by electric power will be installed.

Lansing, Mich.—William Walton, who for many years had been associated with the milling business in Lansing under the firm name of Walton Milling Co., and who two years ago organized the National Grain Co., died very suddenly on Apr. 7.

Wheeler, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just completed the installation of a Blue Streak Hammer Mill driven by a 40-h.p. motor. The mill is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator and there will be an ammeter in the feed mill motor circuit.

The following Kansas elevators have recently installed the Palmer System dust control equipment: Dunbar Grain Co., Haviland; Farmers Union Elvtr., Bison; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Hays; Topeka Flour Mills, Topeka; Weber Mills, Salina; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Valley Center; Stewart Grain Co., Grainfield; Farmers Union Elvtr., Penokee; Farmers Union Elvtr., Sterling; Pawnee County Co-op. Elvtr., Larned.

ELLIS DRIERS

Known the world over for reliability and perfection of product. Direct Heat — Indirect Heat — And Steam Heat. Also . . .

A complete line of Rotary Driers and Feeders for mill and feed plants.

The Ellis Drier Co.

2444-56 N. Crawford Ave. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Michigan Headquarters
Elevator Equipment and Supplies
FLACK PENNELL CO.
Phone 25181 Saginaw, Mich.

MINNESOTA

Fowlerville, Mich.—An additional warehouse has been leased by Ora B. Hall, feed mill operator, who will utilize it for storing commercial feeds.

Grandville, Mich.—Wm. Walcott, of Allendale, who purchased the Jenison elevator here several months ago, has been making extensive improvements in the property. The plant has been rewired, and a feed mixer and hammer mill with an electro-magnetic separator have been installed.

Saginaw, Mich.—The Farm Bureau Services recently leased the National Grocery Co. warehouse for additional storage space. This warehouse will serve as a distributing center for Farm Bureau products in this territory. A feed mixer and a 5-h.p. fully-enclosed motor have been installed.

Henderson, Mich.—Arthur Jarred, of Oakley, has taken over the Henderson Farmers Elvtr. and is installing a modern feed grinding equipment. A Blue Streak Hammer Mill with built-in electro-magnetic separator is being installed and electric motors are also being installed to replace the engine power.

Climax, Mich.—Henry and Fred Lanke, operating the Climax Milling Co., recently installed a No. 20 Blue Streak Hammer Mill driven by a 25-h.p. motor, a mixer driven by a 5-h.p. motor and a No. 4 Duplex Crusher driven by a 3-h.p. motor. The mill is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Three Rivers, Mich.—The Three Rivers Co-op. Ass'n is completely remodeling its feed grinding equipment. A new Gruendler Hammer Mill direct-connected to a 40-h.p. motor is being installed as well as a number of smaller motors for individual operation of the other machinery. A built-in electro-magnetic separator was supplied with the hammer mill.

Quincy, Mich.—McKenzie Milling Co. is replacing steam power with a 200-h.p. Anderson Diesel engine. A 75-KVA generator and switchboard will supply current for motor driven units in the plant. This equipment will be located in an attached semi-fire resistive power house. The company has also installed a new cylinder separator and two gyro-whip sifters.

Hastings, Mich.—The Farm Bureau Services of Lansing, which has been leasing the Edmonds elevator for the past year, has made arrangements for the purchase of the complete plant, consisting of an elevator, two warehouses and a coal dock. A number of improvements are being made in the elevator in connection with the wiring and an electro-magnetic separator is also being installed ahead of the feed mill.

Lansing, Mich.—J. P. Thoman, of the Thoman Milling Co., a pioneer miller here, died Apr. 11. Mr. Thoman came here from Ohio 54 years ago and was active in the milling business for over 50 years. He was active in civic and church affairs. A son, Bart Thoman, has been active head of the milling company for several years and in January succeeded his father as director of the Michigan Millers Insurance Co.

Adrian, Mich.—On or about June 15 the Cutler-Dickerson Co. will have a new elevator and feed mill replacing the fire damage of last month. Contract has been given to the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co. and work has started. The new buildings are to be of reinforced concrete and as near fireproof as it is possible to make them. The elevator will be 32x20 feet, 112 feet high, and the feed mill 28x20 feet, 38 feet high. The plant will be two stories and a basement. Steel windows will be installed and steel fire doors will connect with the present warehouse, which is to be repaired and painted. The capacity of the elevator will be 25,000 bus. and it will be equipped with one 2,000-bu. loft leg, one 2,000-bu. receiving elevator for small grain, one 2,000-bu. corn leg, one 800-bu. sheller, one 1,000-bu. combined corn and grain cleaner, one 150-bu. hopper scale and one overhead truck dump.

Montgomery, Minn.—The local Commander Flour Mill was damaged by fire early this month.

Benson, Minn.—A large seed cleaner has been purchased by the Lang Grain Co. from R. R. Howell & Co.

Oakland, Minn.—The Oakland Elvtr. Co. recently installed an electric feed mixer for making stock feed.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—The driveway doors of the Steinert Milling Co. were damaged by a truck on Apr. 15.

Buffalo Lake, Minn.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. has changed its name to the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Argyle, Minn.—New seed grain treating equipment has been installed in the A. W. Headrick Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Bemidji, Minn.—The new flour mill at this point, John Leno owner and operator, will start operating in the near future.

Wells, Minn.—Frank Bros. have improved their equipment by adding a new oat huller, having a capacity of 80 bus. per hour.

Minneapolis, Minn.—C. J. Furst, for many years with the McDonald & Wyman Co., is now associated with the Louis N. Ritten Co.

Waverly, Minn.—New dump scales and other improvements are being installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Briceville, Minn.—Stockholders of the Briceville Co-op. Shipping Ass'n recently voted to combine with the Farmers Elvtr. Co., to be and act as one organization.

Lester Prairie, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is having a 20-ton Howe Scale, with an 8x26-foot platform, also a ½-ton Daisy Batch Mixer installed at its plant, Fred B. Douglass having the contract.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce will adopt daylight saving time on Apr. 26, following the example of the Chicago Board of Trade and other eastern exchanges. The following local trading hours will be in effect from Apr. 26 to Sept. 27: From 8:30 a. m. till 12:15 p. m., except on Saturdays, when the hours will be from 8:30 a. m. till 11 a. m.

Stephen, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has just completed extensive improvements at its plant, including two Winter Geared Head Drives, two 7½-h.p. GE motors on same, a new high speed leg in the annex equipped with Calumet Cups and a 3-h.p. Masters Geared Head Motor, a 3-h.p. geared motor on the drag conveyor, a 2-h.p. motor and texpore drive on the air compressor and a 1-h.p. GE Motor on cleaner, texpore drive, new steel boot pan, double distributor, steel bin spouting and Howell Roller Bearing Boot. The cupola on the annex was raised about four feet. The work was done by Fred B. Douglass and the equipment was supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

DULUTH LETTER

Sale of a 115,000 bus. lot of Canadian spring wheat, held in bond here, was sold for export and loaded out by boat destined for Montreal, Que., last week. This was the first export business negotiated here in a number of years.—F.G.C.

A heavy movement of boats has taxed the unloading facilities of coal docks and vessels have been forced to anchor in the harbor basin to await their turn to unload. Vesselmen report that the movement has been increased by the rush to get freighters here for ore cargoes.—F.G.C.

The freighter Frontenac was the first vessel to arrive this season, opening navigation on Apr. 15. The Peter White, a sister ship, followed in shortly thereafter. Both came here from Lake Erie for iron ore. Both the steamers took on cargoes immediately and cleared shortly after midnight, only to be caught and held fast in the ice field, a mile and a half out from the harbor entrance until around noon Apr. 16.—F.G.C.

Water freight rates on grain are firming up with all available bulk freighters in demand for movement of iron ore. Charters have been made at 5 cent top so far on the season, wheat delivery, Buffalo. Grain shippers have turned to the railroads for shipping commodities. Rates

by rail on coarse grains, Chicago and east, are about equal to the present rate by lake. Some fair-sized lots of oats have already been railed to Chicago and Buffalo from this market.—F.G.C.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—John E. Hall, a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange from 1894 until about a year ago, and who was engaged in the grain business in this market for many years, retiring a number of years ago, died Apr. 15. Mr. Hall was a direct descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Higginsville, Mo.—House Bill 228 [regulating the itinerant trucker,] passed the House 102 to 14. The bill will go to the Senate and we must get in touch with our senator and tell him about the bill and the necessity of voting for this bill to save our business. Please don't neglect calling, wiring or writing your senator at once asking him to vote for House Bill No. 228. Do this today as the Senate will probably consider this bill within the next few days.—Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n, A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

J. A. Willis, Jr., has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from Henry P. Ismert.

Paul C. Trower recently resigned from the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., of this city, with which company he had been associated for 14 years, since its organization. Altho his plans have not been announced as yet, it is understood that he will remain in the grain business in Kansas City.

Charles J. Kucera has become traffic manager and millfeed sales manager of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., resigning as district sales manager of the Southwestern Milling Division of the Standard Milling Co., also of this city, which position he has held for a number of years, to take up the new position.

The Kansas City Board of Trade co-operated with the grain supervision office of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in conducting grain grading schools on Apr. 19 and 20 in the offices of the federal grain supervision in the Huntsinger Bldg., this city. A demonstration of grading equipment was given and actual grading of samples done. W. B. Combs and John Sheedy, of the general field headquarters of the federal grain supervision department, Chicago; Lee Gallaher, federal supervisor at Kansas City, and George F. Binderim, supervisor at Wichita, explained essential factors in grading wheat, corn, oats and grain sorghums.

Country grain dealers of this and adjoining states are invited and urged to attend a course in grain grading which will be conducted here by the federal grain supervision office of the Dept. of Agriculture in co-operation with the Kansas City Board of Trade, May 3 and 4. This grain grading school is being held especially for the country grain dealers. Displays, including charts, maps, grading equipment and type samples of various classes and grades of grain will be used in the discussions and demonstrations. M. Schuler, Kansas City, and W. B. Combs, Chicago, federal grain supervisors, will be in charge of the two-day session. The tentative program includes explanation of wheat standards; identification of classes, subclasses, and mixed wheats; essential factors in wheat grading; actual grading of samples; grain grading equipment demonstrated; essential factors in corn grading; grading corn samples; essential factors in grain sorghum grading; grading grain sorghum samples; essential factors and grading of oats samples. The school will be held in rooms 601-615 Dwight Bldg., 1004 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City. Those wishing to attend should send in reservations.

MONTANA

Belgrade, Mont.—Marvin Ferney, who has been employed here as grain buyer and elevator manager for the Montana Flour Mills for several years, is leaving to enter private business in Payette, Ida.

NEBRASKA

Cozad, Neb.—At the Allied Mills plant a 20-ton Fairbanks Type S Truck Scale with a 28x10-foot concrete deck is being installed by the W. H. Cramer Const. Co.

Official Brown-Duvel
MOISTURE TESTERS

and a complete line of grain and seed testing equipment. Every item guaranteed up to government specifications.

HARRY B. OLSON ASHLAND BLOCK
CHICAGO, ILL.

Hordville, Neb.—A new 12-inch 5-ply Atlas belt is being installed by the Farmers Grain & Livestock Co.

Diller, Neb.—Black Bros. have appointed John Steiner manager of the elevator here recently leased by them from the Farmers Grain Co.

Holdrege, Neb.—The Holdrege Equity Exchange is equipping its elevator with a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive.

Wood River, Neb.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated by 20 residents of this community, including G. R. Wiseman, W. A. Bouton and J. C. McGowan.

St. Paul, Neb.—Frank E. Pope, 70 years of age, a long-time resident here and a former manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator, died at his home Mar. 29.

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Mills are constructing ten additional tanks, adding 250,000 bus. to their grain storage capacity here. A new handling house is also being built.

Shickley, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., of which Clint Smith is pres. and manager, was recently covered with iron among other improvements made to the structure.

Cozad, Neb.—The J. E. Scott Hay Co. is building a new hay barn and has purchased a 15-ton type S Fairbanks Truck Scale. The W. H. Cramer Const. Co. will install the scale.

Lexington, Neb.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. has just installed a modern dehydrator and is also erecting a new frame warehouse, 60x120 feet, to be covered with steel sheeting.

Filley, Neb.—Frank Hackbarth, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, has resigned and taken a similar position at Mead, Neb. He has been succeeded here by W. G. McHugh, of Alexandria.

Omaha, Neb.—Damage estimated at \$10,000 was done by fire to the plant of the H. B. Berquist Coal & Feed Co. earlier this month. The building was destroyed but some of the contents were saved.

West Point, Neb.—An addition is being built to the plant of the Norco Feed Mills, practically doubling the size. With the addition the plant will be about 200 feet long and 30 feet wide. Modern fixtures are being installed in the office also.

Mitchell, Neb.—A new bean elevator will be built here by the Ady & Crowe Merc. Co. Trackage has been leased from the Burlington Railroad. The elevator will be equipped with the latest in cleaning and grading machinery. H. N. Chapman is local manager.

Valparaiso, Neb.—The elevator, equipment, warehouse and coal bins formerly owned by Joe Tomes were sold at auction recently, the buyers being Roscoe M. Shay, of Omaha, and Gene L. Tredway, of Richland. The latter will move to this city to manage the elevator. The new owners plan to remodel the house and add some new equipment.

Humboldt, Neb.—Construction has started on a new cribbed elevator here for the Power Bros. Sheep Co., to be located on the site of the old elevator that burned. The new structure will be 24x36 feet, with a height of 65 feet. It will be equipped with electric dumps and electric head drives, with modern machinery throughout. The Ryan Const. Co. has the contract.

NEW YORK

Tonawanda, N. Y.—The Eastern States Milling Corp. sustained sprinkler leakage loss recently.

Buffalo, N. Y.—At meeting of the board of directors of the Corn Exchange held Apr. 16, George B. Wood was re-elected pres. of the Exchange and E. E. McConnell was re-elected vice-pres. Dan A. Southwell was elected treas. and Fred L. Pond was re-elected sec'y and assistant-treas. At the annual meeting of stockholders the three new directors elected for a three-year term were Geo. E. Todd, F. A. McLellan, and G. S. Kennedy. Anger Armstrong was elected for a two-year term. The following is the complete personnel of the board of directors: Anger Armstrong, G. S. Kennedy, C. C. Lewis, E. E. McConnell, F. A. McLellan, D. A. Southwell, E. W. Stuhr, G. E. Todd, Geo. B. Wood.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

Death recently took an old member of the Produce Exchange, Charles R. Day, 88 years of age.

The offices of James E. Bennett & Co. have been moved from 25 Beaver St. to 50 Broadway.

Produce Exchange memberships have shown a sharp advance in price recently, sales having been reported at \$1,100.

The spring golf tournament of the Produce Exchange will be held on May 20, at Baltusrol, where many tournaments have been held.

New offices for the Commodity Exchange Administration of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture have been established in Room 800, Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., at 15 William St.

NORTH DAKOTA

Richardton, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. is constructing a warehouse here.

Charles Solberg, Nortonville, and the Farmers Union Elevator & Merc. Co., Regan, have recently sustained wind damage.

Carson, N. D.—Arthur Schweinforth, of Fryburg, N. D., has been appointed manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, succeeding A. J. Huber, new county auditor.

Auburn, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has placed an order with R. R. Howell & Co. for a new 15-ton Fairbanks Motor Truck Dump Scale with steel weighbridge.

Garrison, N. D.—The Schneider Elvtr. here has been opened under the management of Joe Sahlie, former elevator manager at Watauga, S. D.

Milton, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently purchased a new 15-ton Fairbanks Motor Truck Dump Scale with steel weighbridge from J. M. Johnson, of R. R. Howell & Co.

Petersburg, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has let a contract to the J. H. Fisch Co. to move its west elevator to the south side of its main elevator. The structure will be remodeled for use as a feed grinding and mixing plant.

Ambrose, N. D.—The Ambrose Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was broken into recently, the intruders prying apart the driveway doors and forcing off the fastenings. It seems that the thieves were seeking grain, as nothing in the office was disturbed.

Grand Forks, N. D.—W. H. Dickinson & Co., of Minneapolis, have opened an office in this city in the Security Bldg., with Walter G. Boylan in charge. The office has direct wire connection with the offices in Minneapolis. Grain and securities will be dealt in.

Maza, N. D.—A hearing on distribution of assets of the insolvent Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Maza was held early this month, among the creditors being the Farm Credit Administration, which holds liens against seed stocks stored in the elevator. The railroad commission is acting as receiver.

OHIO

Tiffin, O.—The flour mill of the Pioneer Milling Co. burned Apr. 23; loss, \$20,000.

Atwater, O.—On Apr. 17 small boys playing with matches set fire to hay stored in the warehouse of the Portage County Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Wellsville, O.—The fire that caused a loss of \$4,500 at the plant of Faulk & Sons, as reported in the Apr. 14 Journals, is reported to have been of incendiary origin.

New Burlington (Mt. Healthy p. o.), O.—Davis & Pontius, of Brookville, O., have bot the Roxanna Grain Co.'s elevator at this point. N. G. Davis will manage the business.

Port Clinton, O.—John S. Lundgard has purchased some new equipment, including a large Sidney Boot Sheller, revolving screen cleaner, two drags, Sidney Electric Truck Hoist and elevator head.

Rock Creek, O.—H. A. Jones and W. D. Fullerton, the former having been associated with the Lake Erie Milling Co., have formed a partnership and are operating as the Independent Milling Co., handling a full line of feeds.

Mortimer (Findlay p. o.), O.—The new elevator of the North Baltimore Grain Co. will be completed by June 1. All new machinery will be installed. The Sidney Grain Mch. Co. has the contract for building the new house, which replaces one that burned last November.

IT'S Spring—we love it—
birds — flowers — trees
— blossoms — greening
fields — beautiful colorings
— all delightful and fascinating.
We should know the
birds — each family — their
colorings, their habits —
know the wild flowers —
where they grow — the
names of trees and shrubs.
We should be students of
nature—send our souls up
to soar with the birds and
suck delight from tree and
flower and sunset. It will
keep us young.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

Lemert, O.—The Nevada Farmers Grain Co. has taken over the management of the Lemert Elvtr. & Supply Co.'s elevator here, with Roy Garvin as manager. The new owners contemplate making a number of improvements in the building and equipment in the near future.

Washington C. H., O.—Another storage unit, consisting of five bins having a capacity of 100,000 bus., is being added by the Gwinn Elvtr. Co., doubling the company's grain storage capacity here. Contract for the construction of the addition has been given to the A. Clemans Const. Co.

Lebanon, O.—Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, of Columbus, has installed a large 40-h.p. hammer mill complete, crusher, sheller, two elevators, large Kwik-Mix Mixer, V-rope drives, motors and miscellaneous equipment at its local plant, the Warren County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, all machinery furnished them by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Holgate, O.—The Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n held a meeting in the high school auditorium here, on Apr. 5, starting with a 6:30 dinner. Wiley Jackson, manager of the Holgate Grain & Supply Ass'n, was the host. A round table discussion of the present condition of winter wheat and the extent of winter killing of alfalfa and clover was held. A number of talks were given, including a resume of terminal market news by Fred Mayer, of Toledo. Musical numbers and a sound picture rounded out the program.

OKLAHOMA

Kaw, Okla.—Farmers in this section are discussing the advisability of the organization of a farmers' co-operative and the possible purchase of Glen Conklin's elevator here, now under lease to the Ponca City Milling Co.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Ferndale, Wash.—The Pynor Feed Co. has just installed a new corn cracker.

Filer, Ida.—The Filer Roller Mills are being overhauled and some new equipment installed, including a grain separator.

Dayton, Wash.—A new 20-inch Atlas Conveyor Belt is being installed by the Columbia County Grain Growers here.

Canby, Ore.—Ellis Brown has sold his warehouse and feed business to Berg Bros., who are adding feed grinding to their seed business here.

South Bend, Wash.—At the Eureka Shell Co.'s plant, the shell dust, which heretofore had been the bane of the company and of nearby residents, has been turned into a profitable asset. A dust collector was installed last month which is expected to salvage tons of pulverized oyster shell, which is finding a ready market.

Summit, Ida.—The grain warehouse of the Gifford-Summit Warehouse Co. burned during the night of Apr. 9, together with 15,000 bus. of grain; building loss estimated at \$25,000. The warehouse was located in an isolated section and grain there was transported over a two and a half mile aerial tramway to the railroad at Lenore.

Colfax, Wash.—L. C. Lukins has become sole owner of the Roberts-Lukins Warehouse Co. by the purchase of the interest of his partner, Jack H. Roberts, the transaction becoming effective June 30. The company has grain warehouse facilities at Flaig (Oakesdale p. o.), Stoneham (Thornton p. o.), Donahue (Rosalia p. o.), Balder (Thornton p. o.) and Latah, all in Washington.

Reardon, Wash.—Extensive improvements are being made in the plant of the Reardon Grain Growers. Complete new high-speed legs are being installed, fitted with Howell Roller Bearing Boots and rubber covered head pulleys, Atlas elevator belting, high-speed cups and driven thru Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drives. A new storage annex is being built, equipped with belt conveyor to and from the work house, each powered with a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Drive. All equipment is anti-friction thruout. W. J. Morrell has the contract and machinery is being supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

Regional meetings of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n may be summarized as follows: Lewiston, Ida., Mar. 24, 33 present; unanimous adoption of resolution requesting Public Utilities Commission to approve handling charge of \$1 per ton for northern Idaho grain facilities; appointment of the following com'te to carry out plans of the resolution: J. W. Shepard, Lewiston; A. B. Ruhoff, Cottonwood; Volney Miller, Lewiston; notice by George E. Daubner, director of Idaho Bonded Warehouses, that license applications and bonds must be filed by June 1. Moscow, Ida., Mar. 24, 12 present; adoption of resolution identical with that adopted at Lewiston; appointment of the following com'te to work with com'tes from Lewiston and from Washington: W. W. Markham and Harry Simpson, Moscow. Almira, Wash., Mar. 31, 21 present; approval of present form of warehouse receipt; similar approval of state's program to require rigid accounting of scale tickets and other non-negotiable warehouse receipts. Odessa, Wash., Apr. 1, 29 present; motion adopted favoring continuance of monetary adjustment clause in receipt; motion adopted approving all present contents of warehouse receipt; resolution adopted recommending continuation of bulk-sack differential at 2 cents or higher if price of second-hand sacks shall merit. Ritzville, Wash., Apr. 2, 34 present; motion adopted approving present receipt form; motion adopted recommending bulk-sack differential at 2 cents or higher according to resale price of sacks; report by Harley Jacquot to the effect that 70 acres of selected Baart seed were sown this year, plus two acres of seed from which all red kernels had been hand-picked. Colfax, Wash., Apr. 7, 55 present; present form of receipt OK'd; resolution for \$1 per ton handling charge unanimously adopted; no recommendation on sack-bulk differential. Walla Walla, Wash., Apr. 8, 31 present; motion adopted recommending continuation of bulk-sack differential at 2 cents or higher according to resale value of sacks. No official action was taken at Pomeroy, Apr. 9. At all meetings the new state laws were thoroughly discussed by representatives of the Dept. of Agriculture of the state concerned. General concurrence with the state's program to strengthen its auditing system by checking all scale tickets was noted at meetings in Washington.—Ron Kennedy, sec'y.

Dayton, Wash.—Ed R. Shea, of Portland, Ore., has purchased the stock and business of R. E. West, pioneer Dayton feed man, Mr. West retaining ownership of the building.

LaCrosse, Wash.—Victor Mason, of Wash-tucna, veteran grain trader, is the new manager of the LaCrosse Grain Growers, Inc. Mr. Mason started his grain work in Helix, Ore., in 1916.—F. K. H.

Pomeroy, Wash.—District grain dealers met at the Pomeroy Hotel recently and discussed trade problems and new state laws. Out of town speakers who addressed the meeting included J. W. Balfour and E. L. Sammons, state department of agriculture; W. J. Robinson, state director of agriculture; F. M. Beller, Spokane, pres., and Ron Kennedy, Spokane, sec'y, of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Lititz, Pa.—E. K. Zartman recently purchased a 1-ton Kwik-Mix Mixer.

Cereal (rural station of Irwin), Pa.—The plant of the Jersey Cereal Co. will be moved to Chicago, it is reported, as the result of a strike.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Horner Sales Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: R. E. Horner, Elva L. Miller and Beryl Jayne; to deal in mineral salts, scales and powdered milk.

Wysox, Pa.—A. E. Woodruff, senior member of the firm of A. E. Woodruff & Son, was kicked by a horse early this month and at last report was in a precarious condition in the Packard Hospital at Sayre, Pa.

Scranton, Pa.—The W. B. Freas & Son feed mill, older than the city itself, having been built over 100 years ago, burned Apr. 9, at about 1 a. m. The building was owned by the N. Y., O. & W. R. R. and had been occupied for many years by the Freas company, which is now occupying the vacant railroad station across the street from the mill. Mrs. Virgil Crissman is the proprietor of the Freas firm.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Ramona, S. D.—Ed Eklund, local grain buyer for the Atlas Elevator Co., died Apr. 7, at his home near here.

Corsica, S. D.—Hoekman & Folkerts are increasing the elevating capacity of their elevator leg about 60% with the installation of 200 10x5 Calumet Buckets, furnished by R. R. Howell & Co.

Dell Rapids, S. D.—The windows, doors and office interior and office equipment at the A. B. Gillette elevator were damaged by fire reported to have been caused by a hot air furnace on Apr. 7.

Watertown, S. D.—The Watertown Milling Co. is replacing its old style elevator cups with 150 new 12x7 Calumet buckets, furnished by R. R. Howell & Co. The change will nearly double the elevating capacity.

Vermillion, S. D.—The office of the J. J. Mul-laney grain elevator is being razed preparatory to erecting new office quarters and widening the driveway five feet. A new scale may be installed also. Ralph Sutcliffe is elevator manager.

Volin, S. D.—The Riley & Arneson grain elevator here has been taken down. It was one of the first structures of its kind to be erected in Volin, having been built in the early '90's. It was purchased a few years ago by Riley & Arneson but was operated by this firm only a short time, owing to crop failures in this locality. Three other elevators, constructed during the early days of the town, have passed out of existence.

SOUTHEAST

Richmond, Va.—The property of the Dunlop Mills has been sold for the receivers to the Dixie-Portland Flour Co., of Memphis, Tenn. It is a five-story mill, having a capacity of 1,800 barrels per day.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—The Port of Memphis grain elevator was accepted by the city commission on Apr. 6, and it has also been accepted by Cargill, Inc., which has leased it from the city for 15 years, and the elevator is now in operation.

TEXAS

Quanah, Tex.—The local co-operative society recently voted to build a 20,000-bu. elevator here. The present properties of the society include three gins, a lumber business, numerous implements and other equipment.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The grain futures department of E. A. Pierce & Co. will be represented in this city by Harry L. Stover, who recently joined that firm. He was formerly general manager of the G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., of Sherman, Tex.

WISCONSIN

Hilbert, Wis.—A new feed grinder was recently installed at the Runte Elevator here.

Paoli (r. d. Basco), Wis.—Paul Fetherston expects to have his new flour mill ready for operation by July 1.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Charles A. Krause Milling Co. will make temporary repairs to the concrete elevators damaged by the fire and explosion of Apr. 10, reported in the Journals last number.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee Western Malt Co. will build an addition to the malt house with a capacity of 1,500,000 bus. annually and an elevator with 1,700,000 bus. capacity, the latter replacing a present elevator having a capacity of 780,000 bus., which will be taken down.

Madison, Wis.—A hearing before the assembly com'te on banking and insurance was attended recently by about 50 farmers and operators of portable feed mills in southern Wisconsin, to protest against a bill which would make compulsory fire insurance on portable feed mills and workman's compensation insurance on employees of owners of such mills.

Milwaukee, Wis.—John L. Bowlus has been re-appointed manager of the transportation department of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange. Allen A. Breed has been re-appointed chief inspector and M. H. Ladd chief weigher, for the coming year. The new business conduct com'te of the exchange is as follows: Herbert H. Ladish, A. L. Johnstone, H. H. Peterson, Arthur J. Riebs and A. L. Flanagan. The grain com'te is made up of John V. Lauer, W. A. Hottensen, Christian Kurth, Jr., Charles A. Krause and H. M. Stratton.

WYOMING

Worland, Wyo.—Poultry and livestock feed will be manufactured by a new concern here, headed by E. J. Kelley and M. M. Crowder, who expect to start operations some time next month. Machinery is now being installed.

Hearings on Future Trading Restrictions

J. M. Mehl, assistant chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, during his appearance before the House to obtain an increased appropriation for the Administration, stated that:

"We know from grain cases in the past that certain big traders have been selling the market short in the fall of the year at the very time when wheat was moving to market and when buying support was most needed. We have positive evidence that those few traders were not supporting the market and that their speculative load was added to an already heavy hedging load. The administration hopes to be able to determine how much of the trading is speculative and what amount is hedging; how much of a pull on prices is effected by the speculative trade, as distinguished from hedging trade, and to find out to what extent speculators do what they

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Future Orders Solicited

are claimed to do, namely, carry the hedging load."

Hearings will be called soon to discuss the new rules drafted by the Washington administration to govern trading in commodity futures. Hence more restrictions for the farmers grain markets will drive buyers out of the market to the great cost of the producers. The bureaucrats thirst for power prevents his recognizing any interest other than his own.

From Abroad

The Irish free state has abolished the import duty on wheat.

Poland has authorized the importation of fodder to reduce consumption of grain.

The Roumanian government has resumed issuing licenses for export of grain, new crop prospects being favorable.

The wheat crop of the Punjab in India is officially estimated at 147,500,000 bus., against 125,500,000 last year.

The Brazilian government will increase the duty on wheat and flour 20 per cent under a bill in its congress. All wheat bread will be required to contain a certain percentage of Brazilian wheat, specified by the minister of agriculture.

The British government suspended quota payments Apr. 19 of millers and importers of flour, having sufficient in the wheat fund to pay growers the difference between the market price and the guaranteed price, which is 10 shillings per hundredweight.

Authority has been requested from the Argentine Minister of Agriculture by the Grain Elevator Construction Office to receive bids from local and foreign firms for the erection of a third group of elevators which are to be erected at the ports of San Nicolas, Teniente General Uriburu (Zarate), and Mar del Plata, within periods ranging from 19 to 30 months. The total cost of this work is 7,533,000 pesos and facilities for handling 86,000 tons of grain will be provided.

The Chilean Agricultural Export Board has decided to build a grain drier in Osorno. Harvest losses there have often resulted from excessive rainfall in the region during the storage period. Altho details are lacking on this project, press reports place its cost at 1,500,000 pesos, and describe the facilities as to provide storage space for from 3,000 to 5,000 metric tons of wheat. Assistant Commercial Attache Harold M. Randall, Santiago, suggests that manufacturers of machinery used in grain dehydrating plants forward catalogs and other data to Sr. Ricardo Heatley, Secretario de la Junta de Exportacion Agricola, Santiago, Chile.

Dr. A. G. McCalla of the University of Alberta told the Turgeon Royal Commission at Edmonton that garnet wheat should be barred from No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 northern; and separate No. 3 and No. 4 C. W. garnet grades should be added to the present No. 1 and No. 2 C. W. garnet grades.

The highest March farm price index in seven years was reported Mar. 29 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Bureau reported the ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers at 98 per cent of pre-war on March 15, or the highest March price ratio since 1925. Farmers received \$1.23 per bushel for wheat in March, against 89 cents, the average during 1910-14.

The Burke Grain Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., will take an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court from the decision by Judge Wyman giving the St. Paul Mercury Indemnity Co. judgment for \$25,000 lost by J. C. Vandagriff, pres. of the Union Savings Bank, in grain speculation. The indemnity company was on the bank president's bond. Judge Wyman granted the judgment because he "found no delivery was intended."

Need Specific Evidence to Convict Truckers

Orrin Brink of St. Joseph, Mo., is being held in the DeWitt County jail at Clinton, Ill., on complaint by H. B. Rowe of Kenney, Ill., that he used a device on his truck to reduce the weight of loads of grain purchased of Mr. Rowe.

The truck, stored in a nearby garage by order of the sheriff, was inspected by Lawrence Farlow, secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealer Ass'n of Illinois, who reports that "This truck was equipped with two air-pressure jacks which were so completely concealed by false-housing that it was impossible to detect them without removing some of the parts. The jacks were so arranged that they could cause either the truck or the trailer to weigh heavy or light as the operator might desire. A spray paint gun was found in the truck and, at the time it was taken into custody, it was painted a fresh bright yellow."

Homer L. Griffin of Eldorado Springs, Mo., and John T. Holt, of Excelsior Springs, Mo., truckers, charged by Ray McGrath of the Heman Elevator Co., with grand larceny, were released for lack of proof that they had bought grain at a specific time, of a specified amount, and had stolen a specific quantity.

A renewed attempt to get indictments against the men will be made at the May term of the grand jury.

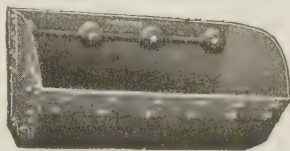
Brink was held for operating in Illinois without Illinois licenses and for using fictitious license plates. Mr. Rowe alleges Brink bought four loads of grain at his elevator. Brink claims to have been driving the truck empty from Chicago to his employer, Bill Hower, at Kansas City, Mo.

Portraits of the three are shown on front cover page of last April 14 number of the Journal.

The jack taking part of the trailer weight off the scale is placed over the fifth wheel at B in the engraving herewith.

A Perfect Combination

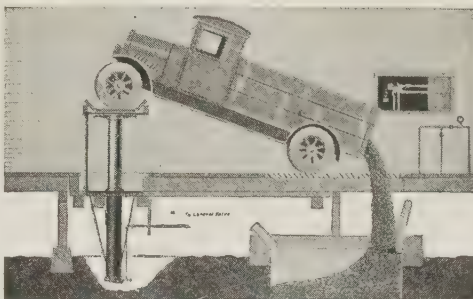
Superior D. P. Cups — Strotco Belting



Superior D. P. Cups are guaranteed to give 20% greater capacity and the qualities of Strotco Belting have increased its sales each year tremendously. It will pay you to put this combination to work.



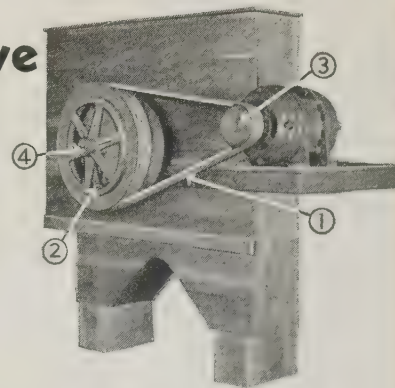
Strong-Scott Pneumatic Dump



It is the only vertical-lift dump that can be hung from the scale timbers. This means lower installation cost and, most important of all, no interference with correct weighing. Handles all trucks quickly, quietly and safely. Write for particulars.

Strong-Scott Head Drive

It's the ONLY head drive that will deliver so high a percentage of your motor's power to the head shaft. Note these features: The V-Belt drive (1) has been proved 99% efficient. The automatic Back Stop (2) can't fail and can't stick. Leg speed can be changed easily by changing (3) sheave on motor. Planetary gears (4) in oil bath, 97% efficient.



Everything for Every Mill, Elevator
and Feed Plant

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.
Minneapolis Minn. Great Falls Mont.



Field Seeds

Waverly, Ia.—R. F. Carsey, of Independence, has started a seed store here.

Argyle, Minn.—McCabe Bros. Co. has installed a new seed treating machine.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Boffording Seed Co. has moved to new and larger quarters.

Bowling Green, Fla.—Lessley Seed Store suffered loss to stock and building from fire recently. The property was partially insured.

Waterloo, Ia.—Berl C. Willford, son of the late A. C. Willford, has taken over active management of the Willford Seed Co.

Redmond, Ore.—Central Oregon Seed Co. has been incorporated by A. C. Heston, R. G. Wilson, Roscoe Hopper and A. W. Heston, with \$15,000 capital stock.

Chicago, Ill.—Frank R. Lyon, 73, formerly associated with the Albert Dickinson Seed Co., died Apr. 15. He was born in Cambridge, N. Y., moving to Chicago in 1910.

Princeton, Ill.—The Illinois Hybrid-Seed Corn Co., planning erection of a plant one-third of a mile north of the city limits, has asked the city council to furnish it with electric service.

Littlefork, Minn.—The Northern Exchange of International Falls, has opened a branch store here to handle seeds, grains and implements. Ed Eckman and Ed Anthony are in charge.

New York, N. Y.—March receipts of flaxseed were 950,000 bus., compared with 440,000 bus. in March, 1936. March shipments of clover seed were 17,494 bus. compared with 7,676 bus. in March, 1936.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Ray D. Arnold, farm manager for the Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank, has bought nearly a carload of seeds, including almost half a carload of a special sweet clover seed mixture, for use on 92 farms under his management.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—A \$5,000 state appropriation is being sought for the annual seed exposition that is held here, which has been financed for 15 years by the local Chamber of Commerce, business men and growers' organizations.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Piedmont Feed & Seed Co. has been incorporated with authorized capital stock of \$25,000, of which \$10,000 has been subscribed by D. O. Solomon, C. A. Solomon and J. L. Newsom, to operate a store.

Jackson, Miss.—J. C. Holton, commissioner of agriculture, in an announcement to farmers and seed buyers, Apr. 6, said the R. B. Buchanan Seed Co., Memphis, has been issued no permit to sell seeds in Mississippi. A seed controversy between the Buchanan Co. and the Edgar W. Wright Seed Co., of Centreville, Miss., is involved.

Kansas City, Mo.—Howard E. Bagnall Seed Co. has acquired ownership of the 5-story and basement building it occupies, and is concentrating its operation in this plant. Some new machinery is expected to be installed.

Independence, Ia.—C. B. Raffauf purchased only the major portion of the store equipment and local patronage rights of R. F. Carsey Seed Store. Mr. Carsey retained a portion of the equipment for use in a seed store he is operating at Waverly, Ia.—Chas. B. Raffauf.

Corvallis, Ore.—Possibilities of growing more seed flax to bring home some of the \$24,000,000 sent out of the country each year for imported flaxseed and linseed oil were stressed here by George R. Hyslop, head of the division of plant industries at the Oregon State College.—F. K. H.

Burlington, Ia.—Thieves entered the local seed store of Earl May Co., via a second story rear window, Apr. 18, and escaped with \$438 hidden under the counter. Checks were not taken, nor was any attempt made to force the cash register, which contained about \$60.

Springfield, Ill.—A campaign for destruction of ragweed, principal cause of hay fever, has been started by John H. Lloyd of the state department of agriculture. A resolution prepared in his department asks Gov. Henry Horner to designate Aug. 8-22 as "weed destruction days."

Mason City, Ia.—Earl E. May Seed Co. was fined \$200 and costs Apr. 12 for offering for sale alfalfa and red clover seed mixtures containing excess amounts of Canadian thistle and buckhorn, and for alleged misrepresentation of the germination of white clover and Cossack alfalfa seed.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Henry Field and Earl May seed stores here pleaded guilty to federal charges under the pure seed act Apr. 6, and were fined \$75 each. The Field store was charged with falsely claiming 90% germination on sweet clover seed that germinated 22%. The May store was alleged to have sold rye seed containing quack grass.

In Texas over a fourteen year period, Nortex produced the highest average yield, with 33.5 bus. to the acre; Red Rust Proof No. 1415 oats was the second average high yielder, with 33 bus. of oats to the acre. The lowest average yield of oats for this period was made by Alabama Improved, with an average yield of 30.1 bus. of grain to the acre.

Iowa City, Ia.—Judge James P. Gaffney in the district court temporarily postponed entering of judgment against Edward Bridges and Martin Molback, Downey, who pleaded guilty to the theft of four bus. of clover seed from Walter Secrest on Mar. 31, selling the seed to an Iowa seed store Apr. 1, when they agreed to make restitution for the cost of the seed stolen.

Beebe, Ark.—J. E. Wiles, Plant Board inspector, condemned at Beebe a bag of lespedeza, 19 per cent of which (by weight) was dodder seed. There were 86,000 dodder seed in each pound of lespedeza, said John E. Casey, the Board's analyst. Approximately every third seed in the bag was a dodder seed. The seed was purchased from M. A. Walker, Covington, Tenn., and was brought to Beebe by a local merchant's truck. Sale in Arkansas of seed containing more than 2,500 dodder seed per pound is unlawful.

Nampa, Ida.—Remodeling of the Equity Exchange building, recently purchased by the Intermountain Seed Co., is turning it into a modern, 3-story warehouse and office with full basement. A new and heavier first floor is being put in, new entrances being built, new offices with steel windows being constructed. New and reconditioned seed cleaning and sacking machinery will be installed.

Raleigh, N. C.—Amendments to the "Pure Seed Law" of North Carolina, passed by the 1937 legislature, provide that the retail seed dealers' license fee be reduced from \$25 to \$10, and that the Commissioner of Agriculture and his agents be authorized to seize seed and begin condemnation proceedings if requirements have not been met in 30 days. Violation of the law carries a maximum fine of \$100.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co. has been awarded a contract by the Indian Bureau of the federal government, to furnish 400 collections of garden seeds for the Indians on the Winnebago and the Niobrara reservations in Nebraska. The company has also received a federal government order for a carload of field seed to be used in soil improvement work on 90 farms under government control.

Marshalltown, Ia.—Earl Beaty, Nevada, of the Iowa State Inspection service, charged the local Earl May store on Mar. 29, with erroneous labeling of seed, claiming samples taken from the store were lower in germination and higher in the volume of noxious weed seeds present than they were represented to be. Clarence James, manager, forfeited \$50 bond when the case came to trial in the municipal court Apr. 13, failing to appear.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Standard Seed Co. in two cases before the district court is charged with four shipments of seeds that were unlawfully advertised and offered for sale. The shipments were red clover and alfalfa seed into Virginia, germinating approximately 52 and 47 per cent instead of the promised approximately 75 and 78 per cent; and timothy and sweet clover to Indiana, found to germinate approximately 44 and 43 per cent. On pleas of guilty the seed firm was assessed \$200 fine on each of four counts, but all but \$100 of the total fine was remitted.

Adaptable Foreign Clover Seed Hearing

A public hearing on the adaptability of imported red clover seed has been set for May 17 in the Department of Agriculture auditorium in Washington, D. C., as a result of the short domestic crop and agitation to admit the use of suitable foreign seed.

When the Secretary of Agriculture determines, following a hearing, that red clover seed from any foreign country is "not adapted for general agricultural use," it may be imported only if 10% of the seed is stained red.

Under the Federal Seed Act importations of red clover seed, or any seed mixture containing 10% or more of red clover seed, must have at least 1% of the seeds stained green, unless it comes from Canada (considered adaptable) in which case the stain is violet; or from Italy, or unknown origin, (considered unadaptable) in which case 10% of the seed must be stained red.

The hearing is "to consider the unadaptability for general agricultural use in the United States of red clover seed now designated under the Federal Seed Act for one per cent green coloring," says the announcement. Testimony of interested people may be given in person or by attorney at the hearing; or written testimony may be submitted to be received by the Department of Agriculture not later than June 1, 1937.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Scott, T. Maurice, field seeds, carlot originator.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.
Soo Terminal Co., grass, flax, peas.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Indiana's Corn Contests

Purdue University's extension department, and the Indiana Corn Growers Ass'n, are now receiving entries for the 5-Acre Corn Club for 1937. Entries close June 15.

The Club was started in 1914 and now has a membership of 838. Seventy of the 575 members who completed their work last fall have received certificates of award and life membership in the "Hundred Bushel Corn Club" for having produced 100 bus. or more in the club contests of 1936.

Reorganize Rice Seed Co.

An application for the reorganization of the Jerome B. Rice Seed Co., Cambridge, N. Y., was filed in the Federal court March 31, and a plan was submitted April 17 in obedience to Judge Cooper's order.

The plan approved provides for adjustment of claims of creditors which existed prior to 1932 by a cash payment, for full cash payment of all accounts arising since that date, for termination of receivership, and for issuing first and second classes of preferred stock, together with issuance of new common stock to be exchanged for existing preferred stock.

Pending completion of reorganization, Spencer B. Eddy, former receiver, has been appointed as trustee.

A creditors' and stockholders' committee sponsoring the plan claims to be assured of adequate financing to fulfill it.

Kansas Wheat Improvement Experiment

An experiment to encourage farm selection of better seed wheat has been started by the Kansas State College and a Junction City milling company.

On a plot of ground in Geary county, near Junction City, samples of wheat delivered to the mill by over 100 farmers have been planted in demonstration rows. Each is recorded with the name of the grower, and the name of the variety he claimed to have planted.

Purpose of the experiment is to encourage the grower to reduce the amount of mixed wheat produced, thru selection of desirable and adaptable varieties of seed.

Grain dealers, farmers, and millers will be invited to a meeting at the experiment plot on June 15, when Professors A. L. Clapp and John

Parker, of the college and T. T. Hogan, the miller, will demonstrate the effect of mixed grains and unadapted varieties upon yield and price.

The College plans to establish like experiments at various points in Kansas this year thru the cooperation of grain dealers.

Seed Analysis

By R. H. PORTER, Iowa State College, Ames

In an address delivered at the Rochester meeting of the A. O. S. A. in June, 1936, Earl Page, representing the seed trade association, emphasized among other things that the seed trade as a whole recognized the need for and importance of laws and regulations governing the sale of seeds. Efforts to promote the distribution and use of high quality seed are welcomed by those seeds men who are attempting to perform a legitimate function and a needed service so long as such efforts are based on sound information and cause no unnecessary or unjustifiable loss or restraint of trade. He emphasized also that it is just as desirable for law enforcing agencies to protect and encourage the conscientious seedsmen as it is to protect the consumer. Such statements are fair and just.

Mr. Page further called attention to a certain lack of uniformity in tests as reported by different laboratories on seed samples from the same lot. It cannot be denied that some lack of uniform results does exist but the causes for lack in uniformity may be many, such as (1) failure to supply representative samples to each laboratory, (2) improper blending of two or more lots, (3) different sampling methods employed by the vendor and either the purchaser or official inspector, (4) substitution of a lot in a shipment which is not the same as the original sample submitted for information on which labeling may be based, (5) injury to the shipment, either in transit or storage, (6) temporary dormancy in seed lots, (7) dissimilarity in testing methods employed by different laboratories, (8) lack of necessary facilities or knowledge for making certain special tests, (9) mistakes and (10) natural variability of each sample of seed.

The Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts has drawn up a set of rules and recommended methods of procedure for the testing of seeds. Insofar as possible most official laboratories endeavor to follow the rules but lack of adequate funds for equipment, especially the last 5 or 6 years has made it difficult to always conduct uniform tests. Directors of experiment stations and commissioners of agriculture either have not always clearly understood the importance of providing adequate facilities and personnel, or they have been handicapped by lack of funds. The above situation has made it necessary for analysts to employ the best methods that they could, not because of lack of knowledge but of necessity.

In an experiment a sample of orange cane seed grown near Ames, Iowa, in 1936 was used. The variable factor in this experiment was the substratum. Two samples of 400 seeds each were counted out. Each sample was planted in sets of 100 seeds, the first in autoclaved soil, equal parts sand and loam, the second in 16 mesh baked sand. Plantings for each sample were made in copper pans 6" x 12"

x1½" and water added according to the amount deemed necessary for optimum conditions in each medium. The pans were placed in a day-light germinator held at a constant temperature of 30° C. At the end of 5 days the readings in sand were 96, 96, 97 and 93 normal seedlings, average 95.5. At the end of 7 days the readings in soil were 80, 86, 88 and 81, average 83¾. No further germination occurred in any set. The Chi-square and probability values for the sand test are 2.09 and .56 respectively. It is evident that the results obtained in each medium indicate a homogeneous sample. When the total number of normal sprouts in sand is compared with the number obtained in soil, however, the Chi-square value is 29.69 and the probability is much less than .01 which unquestionably indicates that the difference of 11.75 per cent in favor of sand is due to the substratum and not to a heterogeneous sample.

The above experiments have been given briefly to indicate only a few of the many tests we have made to determine the effect of different single factors on the germination of homogeneous samples of seed. Obviously the differences obtained when either the substrata or amounts of water added were varied, suggest that there is a great need for determining the optimum conditions under which seeds will produce the maximum number of normal seedlings. When such conditions are known, every laboratory should attempt to duplicate such optimum conditions insofar as possible, and further, each laboratory should check its results frequently by statistical analyses in order to determine uniformity of performance at least in quadruplicate determinations. Frequent comparisons with other analysts are necessary in order to gain some idea as to how nearly optimum conditions for germination are being provided. The referee tests help to provide an opportunity for such comparisons but the utmost value is not achieved unless the exact conditions, which prevail when widely divergent results are obtained are made known and studied.

In the fall of 1936 a sample of Bermuda grass was obtained and subdivided into 64 small portions of approximately one gram each. To each of 36 laboratories one small portion was sent with the request that purity

QUALITY BRAND
Farm Seeds — Seed Corn
HARDY NORTHERN GROWN
Ask for samples and prices.
We do not handle Imported Clover
NORTH AMERICAN SEED COMPANY
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

YIELD EXCELLENCE UNIFORMITY DEPENDABILITY

A feeling of confidence goes with the planting of

O. & M.

FIELD CORN • SWEET CORN
SEED OATS • SEED BARLEY
GARDEN SEED • GRASS SEED

Write for catalog and prices

The O. & M. SEED CO.
GROWERS — GREEN SPRINGS, O.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
Get in Touch With Us

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

FIELD - GARDEN LAWN SEEDS

For best quality—prompt service
Write, wire or phone our nearest
office.

SIoux CITY SEED CO.

SIoux CITY, IA. SIoux FALLS, S. D.
CARROLL, IA. FAIRMONT, MINN.
ALGONA, IA. ALBERT LEA, MINN.
NORFOLK, NEB. BILLINGS, MONT.

**KELLY'S
SEEDS GROW**

SOY BEANS AND SEED CORN

Illinois produces over 50% of all the soy beans produced in the United States. We have two houses in the main producing section and in a position to offer high-grade soy beans at low prices. Write for prices on soy beans and seed corn.

KELLY SEED COMPANY

Peoria, Illinois

Varieties of Grain Sorghums

Excerpt from Bull. 1764 by J. H. MARTIN and A. T. SEMPLE of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

and germination tests be made according to the rules of the A. O. S. A. Not all laboratories have returned their results but of 19 reports which have been received, practically all agreed closely as to purity. The germination results showed much variation, in fact a few were extremely low, indicating lack of experience in the testing of Bermuda grass. Of the official laboratories, which reported results fairly close together without the use of potassium nitrate, the highest was 83 and the lowest 71½. All tests were made in petri dishes. Applying the Chi-square test to these two values it is found that $X^2 = 33.3$ and the probability is much less than .01. The two percentages of 83 and 71½ could not have been obtained from a homogeneous sample of seed when conditions of germination were similar. The logical conclusion therefore is that dissimilar conditions were provided and our problem is to determine what the conditions were in each case. By such a procedure we can promote more uniformity in seed testing.

A Short Course in Seed Testing

Grain dealers who test seeds for their farmer patrons, and all should do so, will find an opportunity to learn how to test more efficiently by attending the intensive three week course in seed testing which will be offered for the third consecutive year at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., from July 5 to July 24 as a part of the regular summer session.

The course is designed to acquaint all interested with the official methods of seed testing for both germination and purity.

The laboratory work of the course will be supplemented with lectures and field trips which will allow opportunity for first hand study of noxious and troublesome weeds.

Due to limited facilities, the enrollment for this special course will be limited to twelve students, and those interested are advised to communicate at once with Prof. J. H. Lefforge, agronomy department, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Four different types of sorghums (*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.) are grown in the United States. These are (1) grain sorghums, including kafir, milo, feterita, etc.; (2) sorghos (sweet or saccharine sorghums) used as forage and for sirup making; (3) broomcorn; and (4) grass sorghums (Sudan grass).

The leading states in the production of grain sorghums and the average acreage during the 5-year period 1929-33 were: Texas, 3,703,000; Oklahoma, 1,433,000; Kansas, 1,224,000; New Mexico, 324,000; Colorado, 213,000; California, 95,000; Missouri, 87,000; Arizona, 34,000; and Nebraska, 22,000.

More than 40 distinct varieties of grain sorghums are now grown in the United States. Some of these are shown in the engraving herewith. Many of the older, well-known varieties are grouped as kafir, milo, feterita, durra, hegari shallu, and kaoliang, but in addition there are several miscellaneous varieties of hybrid origin, including darso, Shrock, Freed, White Yolo, Chiltex, and Premo, which do not admit of easy classification. New, untested varieties developed by farmers from natural hybrids are exploited from time to time; some of the most recent of these are "Manko maize," "Irish maize," and Grohoma.

The varieties differ in time of maturity, height, juiciness of stalk, size and color of grain, leafiness, color of chaff, beardedness, shape and compactness of heads, and many other characters. The extremely early varieties are used mostly for late planting or in districts having short seasons or a limited moisture supply. Some varieties normally reach heights of more than 6 feet, but extra-dwarf varieties grown for harvesting with combines usually do not exceed 2½ feet in height.

The kafirs vary in average height from about 4 to 7 feet and usually do not lodge until after frost or late in the season. They are very susceptible to kernel smut but fairly

resistant to chinch bug injury and thus can be grown farther east than the milos.

The leading variety of kafir is the ordinary Blackhull. Several strains of this variety vary chiefly in time of maturity and height. Other varieties are Red, Pink, Dawn, Dwarf, Reed, Sunrise, Bishop, Wonder, White, Rice, and Pearl.

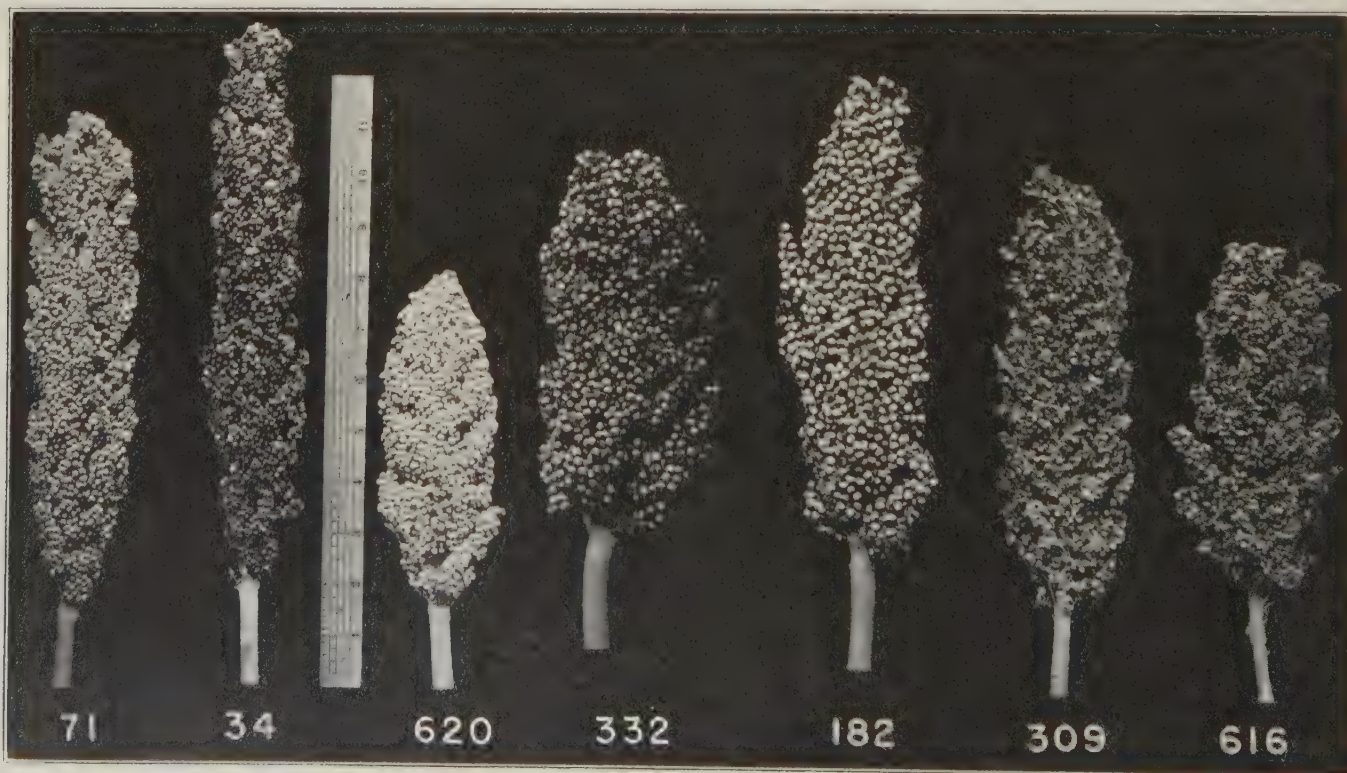
Standard Blackhull kafir is the leading variety in the eastern half of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and in southwestern Missouri. Earlier and shorter strains such as Texas Blackhull and Western Blackhull are better suited to the western parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The Blackhull variety has white seeds which, before being threshed, are partly covered with black hulls or chaff.

The most common strain of Red kafir is tall and late, and has long slender heads. It is a good variety for forage but, because of its late maturity, produces high yields of grain only under very favorable conditions. Early-maturing strains, of which there are several, are to be preferred on poor soil or in areas of limited moisture. Some of these are not so juicy and hence not so desirable for forage as the better-known, late-maturing strains.

The varieties of milo grown in the United States are Dwarf Yellow, Standard Yellow, Double Dwarf, Fargo (Straightneck), Beaver, Wheatland, Sooner (Sixty Day), Early White (Sugar), Dwarf White, Standard White, Desert "maize," and Desert Bishop. The last five varieties are white-seeded and are grown rather infrequently. The others have yellow seeds. All varieties mature in approximately the same period, with the exception of Sooner and Early White, which are earlier, and Fargo, which is later than the others. The milos in general are somewhat earlier than the kafirs, requiring 100 to 130 days to reach maturity.

Dwarf Yellow milo (fig. 2) ranks second in importance to Blackhull kafir among the grain

Heads of Leading Varieties of Grain Sorghums



71, Blackhull Kafir; 34, Red Kafir; 620, Dwarf Hegari; 332, Dwarf Yellow Milo; 182, Feterita; 309, Darso; and 616, Schrock (Sagrain).

sorghum varieties. It is the highest-yielding variety of the milos under most conditions and is widely adapted. It ranges from 2 to 6 feet in height, averaging about 3½ feet. The Dwarf White variety is nearly identical with Dwarf Yellow except in seed color.

The Standard Yellow and Standard White varieties usually are 1 to 2 feet taller than the Dwarf Yellow grown under the same conditions. They are grown only sparingly because they are harder to harvest and are not superior to the Dwarf Yellow variety.

Fargo (Straightneck), Desert "maize," and Desert Bishop are slightly shorter than Standard Yellow milo. Fargo is a productive variety in southern Arizona.

Double Dwarf, Beaver and Wheatland usually stand only 1½ to 3 feet in height and are grown chiefly because of their suitability to harvesting with a combine. Wheatland and Beaver have erect heads.

Feteritas mature early and are better able to produce a crop in seasons of limited moisture than the later-maturing kafirs and milos. Because of their early maturity, they are well adapted to planting as a catch crop in midsummer. They also are very susceptible to seed rots, especially when planted early and without seed treatment. As a result much of the feterita crop is grown from late planting.

There are three recognized varieties of feterita: Standard, Spur, and Dwarf. Of these, Standard feterita is the most frequently grown. It was introduced from the upper Nile region in 1909 by the United States Department of Agriculture and was later distributed in this country. It is most generally grown in Kansas and usually outyields other varieties of feterita.

The Spur variety was selected from a mixed lot of Standard feterita at the Spur Substation No. 7, Spur, Tex. It is now grown rather extensively in Texas and appears to be more productive than the ordinary Standard feterita in the southern half of the sorghum belt. It matures later, has more leaves, and a less tapering head than the Standard variety.

Three varieties of durra are grown in this country. The most popular variety until recently has been the standard White durra (White Egyptian corn or White "Gyp"), which is one of the varieties originally introduced. Its grain has long been used for poultry feed in certain sections of California. The poultrymen pay a premium over other grain sorghums for White durra.

In recent years the Dwarf White durra has been extensively grown in California and is now rapidly replacing the standard White durra. This variety is similar to the standard White durra, except that it is much shorter and consequently more easily harvested. The seeds are very similar to those of the standard variety except that they are slightly less flattened. It was originated as a selection from standard White durra by Hoeft Bros., of Chico, Calif.

Schrock is somewhat similar to kafir except that it has shorter and less compact heads and dark-brown kernels with a bitter taste. It is less productive than kafir in most of the grain sorghum region and also is less palatable to livestock.

Brown durra (Brown "Gyp") is nearly identical with the standard White durra.

Hegari is somewhat intermediate between kafir and feterita in general appearance and characteristics. The heads are erect. The seeds resemble those of kafir, but have a more chalky appearance and a purplish-brown inner seed coat.

The **kaoliangs** have erect heads and small brown or white kernels. All mature early and can be grown farther north in this country than any of the other grain sorghums.

Shallu is seldom grown except in the Gulf region of Texas and Louisiana. At various times it has been exploited as "Egyptian wheat" and "Jerusalem rice corn."

Ajax is a medium late grain sorghum that produces large heads and chalky-white seeds. The stalks are thick, leafy, and rather short.

Darso originated on a farm in Oklahoma and apparently is the result of a natural hybrid between two unknown varieties. It was distributed by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station about 1914 and is now grown to a considerable extent in central Oklahoma.

Seed Treatment.—All grain sorghum seed should be treated before planting to prevent losses from smut and seed rots. The cost of treating will not exceed a few cents an acre. Dust treatments have proved to be easily applied and are most satisfactory. Copper carbonate, Ceresan (an organic mercury compound), and sulphur dust applied at a rate of 2 to 3 ounces per bushel will largely prevent kernel smut, and the two first mentioned will check seed rots and thereby aid in obtaining stands. Sorghum seed is treated in the same manner as is wheat or cottonseed by the use of a treating machine or barrel churn or by shaking the seed and dust together in a closed can. Sorghum kernel smut also can be controlled by dipping the seed in a solution of formaldehyde or bluestone (copper sulphate), but these liquid treatments are more laborious than dust treatments and more likely to injure the seed. The copper carbonate treatment is preferable to all others.

Grain sorghums are harvested by four general methods: (1) Heading by hand, (2) heading by machinery, (3) cutting with a row (corn) binder, and (4) harvesting with a combine.

Buro Has New Standardization Building

The Buro of Agricultural Economics has just moved into its new Standardization Building at Washington for research on hay, straw, alfalfa meal, beans, peas and soybeans. The building will be headquarters for the Buro's inspection service on hay and straw, its seed verification service, and its inspection services on beans, peas and soybeans.

The Buro is studying the range of oil and protein in commercial lots of soybeans of known grade and quality in terms of United States standards. The object is to correlate oil and protein with grading factors, and to determine the effect of damage, artificial drying, and storage on oil and protein content and on quality. These data are expected to help determine the practicability or desirability of making oil and protein additional grading factors, or supplemental evaluation factors, in soybeans.

Seed dockage studies are being made in the Buro laboratories to find a quick and practical method of accurately assessing dockage, or foreign material, in various kinds of field seeds, particularly in timothy and sweet clover. Studies are being made of methods and devices used in cleaning seeds and determining dockage, and in sieving, screening, or otherwise separating the foreign material from seed.

Bigger Yields Follow Seed Corn Treatment

Seed corn, besides being exposed to rot organisms living in the soil, carries on itself root-rot fungi such as *Diplodia* and *Gibberella*, which also cause seed decay and seedling blight. In a cool and wet spring such as that of 1937 promises to be the seed corn will rot unless treated.

The better stands and more vigorous plants produced by New Improved Semesan Jr. treated seed give greater yields. In tests on 17 farms, Semesan Jr. increased the yield on 15 of them. On 6 of these farms the increase ranged from 5 to 8 bus. an acre. The next year, on 26 out of 28 farms in 20 counties scattered over 4 of the largest corn-growing states, Semesan Jr. increased the yield 1¼ to 6¼ bus. per acre. Treating seed corn usually increases the yield about 10% on the average good Corn-Belt farm. If seed, soil and weather make 50 bushels per acre, New Improved Semesan Jr. under most conditions generally will add about 5 extra bushels to each acre.

The cheapest and surest method of protecting the seed corn from rotting and the seedling from blighting is to treat the seed before planting. A little time spent in testing the seed for germination, and a small investment of 1½c an acre for Semesan will be profitable.

The only treating equipment required for small quantities of seed is a discarded 40-quart milk can, an old butter-churn or similar container. Larger quantities can be treated in a rotary drum.

Rice Industry Charged With Price-Fixing

The California Rice Industry, composed of C. E. Grosjean Rice Milling Co., Capital Rice Mills, Growers Rice Milling Co., Pacific Trading Co., Inc., Phillips Milling Co., and Rosenberg Bros. & Co., all of San Francisco; Woodland Rice Milling Co., Woodland, Cal., and Rice Growers' Ass'n of California, West Sacramento, Cal., is charged by the Federal Trade Commission with having formed an illegal combination in August, 1935, under which prices were fixed by a com'te, production curtailed and output allocated.

Officers of the ass'n named as respondents in the complaint are: Harry M. Creech, chairman of the marketing board and member of the crop board; George W. Brewer, William Crawford, Florence M. Douglas, Charles S. Morse, J. S. Ritterband, W. T. Welisch, I. Yamakawa and O. F. Zehal, marketing board members; R. A. Renaud, chairman of the crop board; Hugo Baber, Leon Brink, N. F. Dougherty, Ernest Grell, Lewis Manor and A. E. Scarlett, crop board members.

RANDOLPH GRAIN DRIERS

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

THAT'S ALL

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

3917-21 IMLAY ST., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

Feedstuffs

New York, N. Y.—March receipts of mill-feed were 134 tons compared with 52 tons in March, 1936. March shipments of hay were 1,312 tons.

Eugene, Ore.—Feed dealers of the Eugene district met at a dinner April 27 to elect a board member to the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Des Moines, Ia.—Dave Peck has been made salesmanager of the Puritan Laboratories, Inc., producers of mineral and yeast livestock feeds.

St. Louis, Mo.—March receipts of kafir were 15,400 bus. and of hay 1,044 tons, compared with kafir 11,200 bus. and hay 588 tons in March, 1936. March shipments of hay were 346 tons compared with 418 tons in March, 1936.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Tankage sold to farmers as a feed is taxable only at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%, under a new ruling by Indiana's Gross Income Tax Division. The new ruling is effective beginning with the second quarter (April-May-June).

Kansas City, Mo.—E. O. Pollock, local head of the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, returned to his duties as hay extension specialist for the Bureau of Extension on Apr. 15. The feed agency will be continued for a few weeks under direction of B. F. Tyler, formerly assistant to Mr. Pollock.

Washington, D. C.—Domestic production of gluten feed and meal in March totaled 47,600 tons, compared with 53,150 in the same month last year, and 35,300 in March, 1935. Output for the six months ending March totaled 261,000 tons, compared with 283,500 in the same period last year, and 207,700 in the same period two years ago.

Portland, Ore.—Oregon Feed Dealers' Ass'n will hold its sixth annual convention at the Multnomah Hotel here May 14. Roy Adams, of the Balfour, Guthrie & Co., has been named as general chairman and has appointed several committees on various

parts of the program. Among prominent speakers are George Hyslop of Oregon State College, J. J. Lynch and C. C. Chapman.—F. K. H.

Because Kansas recently adopted a statute authorizing manufacturers to establish resale prices on articles sold under registered brands, a lot of registration bureaus have rushed out to their clients with urgent advice to have all their brands registered under the various state laws. The place to put this advice is at the bottom of your waste basket. The Kansas authorities state that state registration is not necessary in order to comply with the resale price maintenance act, and there is no new reason for registering brands in any other state.—Hook-Up of Millers National Federation.

Feed Men Will Reward Farm Youth

The Central Retail Feed Ass'n having its headquarters at Milwaukee is sponsoring the presentation to honor members of 4-H Clubs thruout Wisconsin of gold pins to the two champions chosen each month.

The feed dealer member of the Ass'n nearest the winner will make the presentation at a meeting arranged by the local 4-H Club leader, 4-H Club county supervisor and the dealer, the Ass'n providing local and farm paper publicity.

The first awards of this handsome gold pin were made in April to Reuben Hahn for $11\frac{3}{4}$ acres of oats that yielded 684.5 bus.; and to Edwin Kamin for $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of potatoes, Reuben's profit despite the drouth being \$354.10, and Edwin's \$80.55.

The May awards will go to the champions in corn growing and in gardening.

The purpose is to show the feed men's interest in the 4-H Club movement, to encourage widespread participation in 4-H Club activities and to bring dealers a better understanding

of and put them in closer touch with members and leaders of the 4-H Clubs in their communities.

American Feed Manufacturers Program

Ralph M. Field, executive vice-pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Inc., Chicago, has issued a preliminary announcement on the organization's annual convention, scheduled for June 10-11, at the Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va.

Hotel rates are on the American plan, and begin at \$9 per person. Scenic motor routes are attractive to those who wish to drive.

Amusement at the convention will include the customary golf tournament for men on the Homestead course; a Bridge Party on Friday afternoon for the ladies.

Wisconsin Considers Feed Bill

A new feed bill has been proposed in Wisconsin which provides that "In the case of feeds containing for their principal claim dietary factors in forms not expressible by the foregoing chemical components or are thereby inadequately described, a statement of guaranty as shall be specified by ruling of the Department of Agriculture and Markets."

The proposed bill forbids use of peanut shells, peanut hulls, rice hulls, rice chaff, rice straw, corn cobs (excepting corn and cob meal unmixed with other materials), humus, peat, sphagnum moss, sawdust, or other material of an organic nature having little or no feeding value as an ingredient in a mixed feed.

Separate registrations would be required for the same feed when prepared so as to make physical differences, as loose mash and pellet forms of the same laying mash formula.

Registration regulations would be optional as a brand tax basis of \$15 annually for wholesalers, \$5 annually for retailers, or registration fee of \$1 for each brand, plus inspection fee of 5c per ton, minimum \$10 annually.

CHECK YOUR FORMULAS with Laboratory Analyses	Protein, Fat, and Fibre
	—Feed or Grain—
	Analyzed at
	Reasonable Rates
	Runyon Testing Laboratories
	1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Illinois
	"Runyon Analyses Help Sell Feeds"

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for July futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal, and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds.	Bran	Shorts
Mar. 13.....	33.00	34.50	19.75	26.25
Mar. 20.....	34.00	36.50	21.50	28.50
Mar. 27.....	35.50	37.00	22.50	28.15
Apr. 3.....	36.50	38.00	24.75	30.50
Apr. 10.....	37.50	38.50	23.25	28.75
Apr. 17.....	37.00	38.00	21.05	26.75
Apr. 24.....	36.00	37.00	21.10	27.00

	St. Louis		Chicago Soy-	
	Bran	Shorts	Beans	Meal
Mar. 13.....	22.00	28.25	156%	40.20
Mar. 20.....	23.75	30.00	155%	39.70
Mar. 27.....	24.25	30.50	165	41.70
Apr. 3.....	26.75	32.00	165	43.20
Apr. 10.....	25.25	31.00	173	45.00
Apr. 17.....	23.25	28.50	177½	47.20
Apr. 24.....	23.20	28.50	178	47.20

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Chi- cago Corn
Mar. 13.....	41.00	34.00	24.00	114¾
Mar. 20.....	41.00	35.00	23.50	117
Mar. 27.....	41.00	36.50	23.50	127
Apr. 3.....	41.00	38.50	24.00	138
Apr. 10.....	43.00	39.00	24.00	141
Apr. 17.....	43.50	40.00	25.50	134
Apr. 24.....	45.00	39.50	25.50	133

May We Send to You *free*

the latest book of grinding information our complete new Blue Streak catalogue.

Whether you're interested in the purchase of a grinder now or any time, if you are grinding feed or contemplate grinding feed you'll enjoy this book.

Will you please send us your name so we can mail your copy to you? No obligation.

Prater Pulverizer Co.

1825 S. 55th Ave.

Chicago, Illinois

New!

20th Edition

Feeds & Feeding

by
F. B. Morrison

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

Its three parts, each divided into numerous chapters, cover "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This new edition contains approximately 40% more material than the 19th edition, and contains 1,156 pages, including 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Beautifully bound in black keretol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Grain to Market in Semi-Trailers

In Wisconsin, eastern Iowa and northern Illinois, where farmers feed extensively and split their farm production into a wide variety of crops, grain elevator operators handle a variety of sidelines.

Recognizing that farmers automatically establish limits to the distances they will travel to sell their grain under such conditions, Green & Co., Evansville, Wis., elevator operators, included transportation as a part of its grain, feed, seed and flour business. On the way out of the depression, as grain prices rose higher and higher, the company increased its fleet of trucks to include several huge semi-trailers, extended its territory until it covered wholesale operations over an extreme radius of 175 miles altho most of the business came within a 100-mile radius. Development of barley growing in Wisconsin, following the return of beer, put the company in an excellent position to collect barley over a wide area and deliver it without further handling to the maltsters.

Green & Co.'s elevator at Evansville, on the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern railway between Chicago and Minneapolis, is used for receiving, loading, cleaning, drying and blending the daily turnover of grain that the company buys in truck and car load lots. Recently the company installed a Randolph direct heat grain drier, and bought additional trackage in anticipation of the erection of grain storage tanks.

Off the tracks, but not far from the elevator, the company maintains a seed warehouse, where it handles an extensive wholesale turnover of seeds every season. Thru arrangements with the Wm. Borst & Son feed mill in a nearby town the company does feed grinding and mixing and prepares feeds made under its own brands.

Two small country elevators in northern Illinois are leased to concentrate purchases of grain from farmers. The grain at these elevators is picked up at night by company trucks that were used during the day for wholesale delivery purposes, and kept busy at night by relief drivers.

Green & Co. operate 15 trucks. Ten of these are large semi-trailer trucks that hold 12 tons each, and have bodies specially designed and built of steel by the Highway Trailer Co. to be grain tight. The interiors of these trailer boxes are smooth and have 1¼-inch oak floors. Two-thirds of the load may be discharged by gravity thru gates and chutes. A gate is provided on either side at the forward end. At the rear are four chutes, one on either side and two in the tail gate.

These trailer bodies are open at the top and are equipped with steel bows and ridge rails to support tarpaulins. The bows may be adjusted to a height of six feet, sliding up and down within the pressed steel body stakes and locked at any desired height. To haul these trailers Green & Co. use Ford V-8 tractors with special tires and transmissions.

For short runs and local hauling the company has two Ford V-8 trucks of six tons capacity, with special grain bodies and special tire equipment; also a smaller truck for emergencies. Additional truck equipment includes two 600 bu. per hour corn shellers, mounted on Ford chassis, and powered direct from the truck motor thru a Hercules power take-off.

The Farley Feed Co., grain elevator operators and wholesalers of feed and flour at Janesville, Wis., daily uses a similar semi-trailer, drawn by a Dodge tractor, for deliveries to dealer customers in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. The body on the Farley semi-trailer is 22 ft. long; 7 ft. 6 ins. wide, and 48 ins. high, and the running gear is equipped with 17¼x5 in. Bendix double line vacuum brakes and 9.75x20 inch tires.

The Farley company operates the only grain elevator in Janesville, using it for storing grain purchased in carload lots, and from which to make deliveries as orders are received. In addition the company has two large warehouses on the C. M. St. P. & P. railroad, and one on the Northwestern. An extensive importing business is done on feed products. Says R. R. Farley:

"During the last year we handled many carloads of cod liver oil which we import direct from Norway and distribute to Wisconsin and Illinois customers. On track at the same time a few days ago we had a carload of shelled corn from the Argentine, a carload of fish meal from Japan, a carload of feeding wheat from Canada, and two carloads of cod liver oil from Norway."

Adulterations and Misbrandings

No. 26385. Bisbee Linseed Co., Philadelphia, Pa., was fined \$50 and costs for shipment of a quantity of linseed meal about Jan. 15, 1936, from Pennsylvania into Texas, alleged to have been misbranded since the product contained not more than 31.59% crude protein, instead of the 34% protein promised on the tags.

No. 26378. Southland Cotton Oil Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., pleaded guilty and was fined \$25 and costs for shipment of a quantity of cottonseed cake from Oklahoma into Kansas about Apr. 11, 1936, alleged to be misbranded in that the article contained not more than 40.63% crude protein, tho labeled to contain not less than 43%.

No. 26382. The Model Mill Co., Jackson, Tenn., was fined \$200 for shipping a quantity of feed from Tennessee into Alabama about Dec. 8 and Dec. 11, 1935, labeled to contain not less than 16% crude protein, not more than 7% crude fibre, but allegedly found to contain less protein and more fibre than was declared. Tags termed the products "Grey Wheat Shorts With Ground Wheat Screenings."

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Commercial Exchange has applied for membership in the National Grain Council, made up of most of the important grain exchanges of the country.



Tractor and Trailer at Janesville, Wis., Distributing Argentine Corn, Japan Fish Meal, Canada Feed Wheat and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

A high level of calcium intake adversely affects the hatchability of eggs, according to studies by Titus and others, reported in Poultry Science.

Cockeysville, Md.—Spring Hill Farms, the world's largest mechanized hen factory houses 200,000 birds for egg production and broiler use.

California poultrymen are seeking an excise tax on imported eggs of 5c per dozen when in the shell; 31c a lb. when dried; 10c a lb. when frozen, in addition to present tariffs.

Portland, Ore.—Prof. Cosby, head of the poultry department of Oregon State College, will talk on the production of poultry and poultry products in the middle west and the east, compared with the Pacific Coast, in an address before the sixth annual meeting of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n May 14.

Commercial hatcheries report a below normal movement of chicks to individual poultry raisers this spring. Advance orders as of Apr. 1, were 31% below the same period in 1936. A late spring, and the unfavorable price relationship between feeds and eggs, are considered factors.

Laying Hens Need Vitamin A

The results to date of investigations with growing chicks and laying hens by C. E. Lampman of the Idaho Exp. Sta., demonstrate that laying hens have greater requirements for vitamin A than do growing chicks. Hens may reach an advanced stage of malnutrition due to vitamin A deficiency, in some cases death resulting, without the swollen eye lesions occurring. These recent investigations demonstrate the importance of vitamin A for the purpose of maintaining the normal health and resistance to colds and specific infection. A check group of birds receiving a white grain ration (wheat, oats and barley) with no vitamin A supplements added were all dead by 8 months, the mortality occurring chiefly after the 5th month. Very few of these birds developed the swollen eye condition, although a few cases of watery eyes were observed. The typical lesions, which developed extensively in all of these birds, consisted of small abscesses, commonly called "pustules," on the lining of the esophagus.

Ground peas at 25 per cent of the mash, used as the sole source of vitamin A in one group, and dehydrated alfalfa at 5 per cent of the mash as the sole source in another group, proved markedly inadequate. All the birds in both groups exhibited typical throat lesions and eventually died.

Dehydrated alfalfa at 10 per cent of the mash as the sole source did not completely protect the birds, inasmuch as preliminary throat lesions occurred in a few birds of this group. When the mash contained a variety of feeds, furnishing a combined source of vitamin A, such as alfalfa, cod liver oil, yellow corn, and peas, complete protection was afforded even though the scratch mixture consisted entirely of white grains.

Experimental results to date demonstrate that dehydrated alfalfa and cod liver oil, because of their relatively high potency, should be considered the chief vitamin A supplements in poultry rations. Other feeds, such as yellow corn, peas, and fresh growing green feed, should be used to the extent that they are available. Dehydrated alfalfa is recognized as being especially valuable as a vitamin A supplement, and improved methods of manufacture have made it possible to produce a product of high potency as indicated by its carotene content. Recent investigations, however, at this and other experiment stations, have demonstrated that some of

the potency is lost in storage. Work is now in progress to obtain more information on this particular problem.

New Poultry Buro Planned

Senator A. Harry Moore and Representative Elmer H. Wene, both of New Jersey, have introduced a bill in Congress to establish a Buro of Poultry Industry, as a division of the Department of Agriculture, and are supported by Sec'y Henry A. Wallace, of the latter. Author Congressman Wene has a dairy and one of the largest hatcheries in New Jersey. Says he:

"Chicken feed is of interest to men and women on 5,800,000 farms in the United States. This constitutes 85.6% of all farms of the nation.

"As a poultryman I feel strongly about the industry. That is why I introduced Poultry Buro Bill, H. R. 4862. I've also introduced Excise Tax Bill, H. R. 4861. It places an excise tax on dried, frozen and whole eggs imported into this country. There is a heavily increasing import of eggs in various forms. We now receive an average of 1,000,000 eggs daily from China and other sources. This puts 3,000,000 American hens out of a job."

Meeting of Dry Milk Institute

The 12th annual meeting of the American Dry Milk Institute was held at the Bismarck hotel, Chicago.

H. C. KNANDEL, Pennsylvania State College, talked on "Dry Milk in Poultry Feeding," at the morning session, describing the rapid growth of the poultry industry in the last quarter century and attributing this to improved knowledge, care and feeding of chickens.

"Years ago," he said, "when farmers fed liquid skim milk to their flocks they found good results in egg production. But lack of a uniform supply of skim milk discouraged uniform feeding and, consequently, uniformly high egg production.

"No product on the market can give as good returns on hatchability as dry skim milk," he claimed, evaluating its vitamin G content, and recommending use of skim milk, meat scraps, fish meal and cod liver oil as ingredients to be used in all laying and hatching rations."

Processors ought to give careful thought to the stabilization of prices, felt Mr. Knandel. A chicken is short-lived, and the poultry man wants to get maximum production from each bird with the cheapest feed available that will give such production.

R. C. OGLE, supervisor of egg laying tests, Cornell University, explained the contests conducted in New York state. Programs for these contests, he said, have become standardized, and the tests are handled to give the fullest information on feeding and laying results. Dry skim milk is an important part of a contest ration. Mr. Ogle exhibited a chart showing the average feed consumed by each breed of birds, with the average production of eggs.

Elected to the Executive Com'lite of the Institute were: C. E. Gray, San Francisco, chairman; F. A. Wills, Philadelphia, vice chairman; M. J. Metzger, Chicago, sec'y-treas.; R. R. Gockley, New York; H. R. Leonard, St. Paul; R. W. Ward, New York; K. V. Lipscomb, Dallas, Tex.

Soybean Oil Increases in Favor

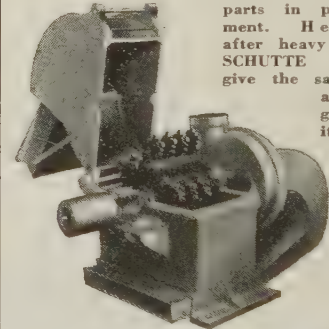
Altho in 1930, soybean oil represented less than 1% of the vegetable oil production from domestic materials, and only about 2/10 of 1% of the total consumption of fats and oils, by 1936, soybean oil accounted for 12% of the production of vegetable oils, and 2½% of total consumption.

Following smaller crops in 1932 and 1933, soybean production jumped to 23,000,000 bus. in 1934, and to 44,000,000 in 1935. Some of this rapid growth may be ascribed to reductions in acreage planted to other crops under the Agricultural Adjustment programs. Relative freedom of soybeans from drought and pest hazards probably played a part. The uptrend in soybean production seems likely to continue.

There Are 10 Big Reasons WHY

so many elevator operators are selecting SCHUTTE Hammer Mills despite the terrific current competition.

This fool-proof grinder is built to last long after other grinders are in the junk pile. The heavy base maintains parts in perfect alignment. Hence, years after heavy operation a SCHUTTE grinder will give the same performance and fine grinding as on its first day.



Send for the 10 Big Reasons!

Schutte Pulverizer Co.

27 Clyde Avenue

Buffalo, New York

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. 480 pages, 33 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains

Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS

Further Light on Vitamins

By A. R. KEMMERER of Texas Exp. Sta.

Before Texas Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

Almost everybody has heard or read something about vitamins. There are many stories told about them in the popular magazines and over the radio. Probably one of the most recent trends in vitamins is in the field of advertising. Here they are more than often over-emphasized. Vitamins are being added to beer, face creams, lip sticks, hand lotions, cough drops, etc., and the effects are supposedly marvelous. It is very true that there is a slight basis for some of the claims, but more than often the truth is highly colored in order to increase the demand for the products.

The knowledge of vitamins increases from year to year. New ones are discovered to stay or to flare up for a week or so and then disappear into a mass of literature, and never be heard of again. New facts about the old vitamins are always being reported after we think we know all there is to know about them. The study of vitamins has ceased to be a side line for a biochemist, and has become a rich field in itself. Many scientists today are devoting all their time to the study of just one vitamin, and finding they have more than they can do.

The vitamins are ordinarily divided into two general classes by virtue of their difference in solubility. There are the vitamins which are soluble in water: vitamin B, which prevents polyneuritis and beri beri; vitamin C, which prevents scurvy; and the vitamin G complex, which prevents pellagra and other diseases. Then there are the vitamins which are soluble in fats and fat solvents: vitamin A the anti-xerophthalmic factor; vitamin D, the anti-rachitic factor; vitamin E, the anti-sterility factor, and the recently discovered vitamin K, the anti-hemorrhagic factor.

VITAMIN B is necessary to prevent polyneuritis in animals and beri beri in humans. Both of these conditions are the same. Very little, if any, beri beri exists in America and Europe today. This does not necessarily prove that some of us may not be partially short of vitamin B and would be in better health if we had a little more. In fact, it has been proved in recent years that infants grow better with extra vitamin B. Tests on this were carried out by 5 or 6 American doctors, and their results show that some American babies may be getting suboptimal amounts of vitamin B.

All animals probably require vitamin B, except perhaps the cow. However, because of its wide distribution in rather moderate amounts in most foods and feeds, very few farm animals raised under normal conditions will suffer greatly from the lack of this vitamin. Poultry require considerable amounts of vitamin B, so when they are used for laboratory animals and fed purified diets, they are likely to suffer unless they are given yeast or some other source of vitamin B in their diets, but this is less likely to occur when they are fed ordinary feeds.

Very little work has been done on the quantitative requirements of farm animals for vitamin B. From the work reported there seems to be a relationship between the amount of vitamin B fed to cows and chickens and the amount produced in milk and eggs.

The most recent development in the field of vitamin B is in its chemistry. It has been isolated in crystalline form and its chemical formula has been worked out.

VITAMIN C is the factor which is necessary in the diet to prevent scurvy. It is required, so far as is known, by only man, monkey and the guinea pig. All other animals either do not require it or can synthesize it in their own bodies.

Scurvy is met with today in many isolated regions of the globe and has been more prevalent than is generally realized. Outbreaks occurred in all of the belligerent countries dur-

ing the World War, and there were many thousands of cases among the troops on every one of the belligerent fronts.

In the last few years the use of vitamin C has been greatly increased in human therapy for two reasons:

(1) Often there is a condition in which no definite scorbutic symptoms manifest themselves but in which there is a state of latent scurvy or some other state which can be cured by the administration of vitamin C. For example, certain dental disorders can be cured by the administration of vitamin C as well as certain types of peptic ulcers.

(2) Vitamin C has become a therapeutic agent in many cases of blood and vascular diseases.

A number of research men have recently been investigating the quantitative requirements of humans for vitamin C. It seems that about 19-27 mg daily of the vitamin is necessary to prevent noticeable symptoms of vitamin C deficiency, and about 60 mg. to keep the organism saturated with the vitamin.

Thousands of papers have appeared in the last two years on the distribution of vitamin C in nature. Growing plant tissues are always high. Citrus fruits are usually high. It is found in very high concentration in the lens of the eye, in tumor tissue, and in the brain. An interesting fact is that human milk is 5 to 6 times as high in this factor as cow milk. Cereal grains are devoid of vitamin C.

Vitamin C is very easily destroyed. Spinach stored in a refrigerator for five days will lose 70-80% of its vitamin C. Foods canned in the home usually lose more of this vitamin than when they are canned commercially, due to the difference in the process of canning. Cooking, especially if done in an alkaline medium, destroys the vitamin C in vegetables very rapidly.

Much work has been done on the chemistry of vitamin C. It has been synthesized from its elements, and the chemical structure has been determined. Also very excellent chemical methods for its estimation have been developed.

The National Grange on Apr. 19 by its directors demanded that steps be taken to curb the large volume of importations of pork and canned meat products.

More Mixed Feeds Used in Ohio

L. R. Egbert, of the Department of Rural Economics of the Ohio Agricultural Exp. Station, reports that during the calendar year 1936 225 firms sold the retail trade 51.4% more mixed feeds than in 1935. The gain in unmixed feeds was 2.2% in that state.

The total tonnage sold in 1936 was 503,153, in 1935, 410,737; in 1934, 371,439; in 1933, 369,591, and in 1932, 289,821. There is room for greater expansion to reach the total sold in 1929, of 668,333 tons. The reporting firms sold 89% of the estimated total tonnage.

Sales to retail dealers during the past three years have been as follows, in tons:

Sales of Feeds in Ohio			
Mixed Feeds	1934	1935	1936
Dairy feeds	37,346	40,345	60,817
Poultry feeds	78,326	98,489	144,213
Hog feeds	7,062	13,901	28,740
Other mixed feeds.....	18,747	16,782	22,838
Total mixed	141,481	169,517	256,608
Unmixed Feeds			
Soybean meal	8,115	20,986	24,287
Cottonseed meal	6,981	9,648	11,960
Linseed oil meal	13,611	16,033	10,480
Bran	48,635	43,419	41,299
Middlings	43,830	45,831	45,736
Alfalfa meal	2,283	3,142	3,577
Gluten feeds	24,259	13,267	13,725
Hominy	21,452	22,915	20,342
Tankage	11,143	10,444	12,206
Meat scraps	20,206	23,639	24,780
Fish meal			673
Milk products	2,810	2,950	3,577
Other	26,633	28,946	33,903
Total unmixed	229,958	241,220	246,545

Hillsboro Gathering of Feed Dealers

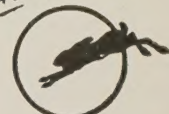
Feed dealers of the Portland and Washington county districts of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n held their annual joint meeting at Hillsboro, April 15.

Elected as board members to the state ass'n were E. S. Maple, Forest Grove, for Washington county; M. S. Shrick, Milwau-kee, for the Portland district.

A resolution adopted protested increases in the tariff rates on Argentine corn, contending a 25c duty is sufficient protection for domestic growers, and that the Pacific Coast poultry industry faces ruin if duties are raised higher.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's *healthful*

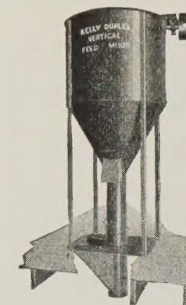


THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

KELLY DUPLEX MILL MACHINERY



New 1937 Model
Feed Mixer

With Latest Improve-
ments at a New Low
Price.

Write for details.

Everything
for Mill and Elevator

The Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Springfield, Ohio

Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

Bound in cloth, 723 pages, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Feeding Grain Sorghums

Grinding the Grain.—As the grains are so small and hard that many of them pass through the digestive tract unbroken, it generally pays to grind them for all stock except sheep and poultry. Sheep chew the whole grains well. For poultry they are better whole than ground. Some commercial poultry feeds contain a considerable proportion of sorghum grains. For other stock, grinding increases the palatability. Very often the entire heads are ground. The resulting meal, called head chop, is similar to corn-and-cob meal in food value and is recommended especially when the supply of roughage is limited. Ordinarily about 70 per cent of the weight of the heads is grain.

A summary of several experiments conducted by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station shows that the ground heads of grain sorghums have about 87 per cent as much value pound for pound as the ground grain. Kafir, milo, and hegari and probably others of the grain sorghums may be used in rations for hens and for young chickens in place of part or all of the yellow corn. The grain sorghums contain very little vitamin A, whereas yellow corn is a good source of this vitamin. If all or a large part of the yellow corn commonly recommended for poultry rations is replaced with grain sorghums, additional vitamin A should be furnished by supplying plenty of green feed by feeding 1 per cent of cod liver oil or 5 to 7 per cent of alfalfa leaf meal in the mash.

Grinding the Fodder.—The principal advantage of grinding the fodder is in cracking the grains. The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station secured 27 per cent more gain on cattle wintered on ground-kafir fodder than on those wintered on whole-kafir fodder. It should be more economical to cut off the

heads, feed the stover whole, and grind the heads.

Chopping the fodder usually does not pay because most of the grain remains whole. The stover, which contains no grain, should be fed whole. Stock will eat the best part of the stover, which constitutes one-half to two-thirds of its weight. The coarse parts which are refused are so low in feeding value that it usually does not pay to grind or chop them.

Rations.—The feeder should always remember that grain sorghums alone do not form a satisfactory ration for growing animals. The proper growth of the young and the economical production of milk and eggs are impossible when there are not sufficient protein, minerals, and vitamins in the ration. Feeds that are rich in such nutriment must be given for favorable results. Legume hay, milk, the cakes and meals produced in extracting oils from seeds, and packing-house and fishery byproducts are excellent sources of the necessary protein and ash. When sufficient alfalfa, clover, or other legume hay is used, protein-rich concentrates are not necessary. Otherwise the ration should be balanced by adding some feed, such as cottonseed meal or cake, linseed meal, soybean-oil meal, or peanut meal. Green and leafy hay and pasture are usually the most practical sources of vitamin A for farm animals.

Recent experiments have shown that small quantities of ground oyster shell or limestone can supply the necessary calcium, which usually is obtained from legume hay.—Bull. 1764 U. S. D. A.

Private Crop Insurance in Kansas

A privately organized and financed crop insurance company has begun business in Kansas by depositing with the state insurance commissioner \$50,000 to guarantee performance of the cash payments to be made to farmers insured.

Regardless of yield or market price at time of harvest the policy assures the grower a return of the cost of production, without the complication of the proposed government plan to collect premiums and pay indemnity in wheat to be stored for government account until crop failure.

The new Sowers Plan Crop Insurance Co. reimburses the assured for damage from any natural cause including drouth, blow-out, hail, flood, fire, insects, crinkle-joint and winter-kill.

The average cost of production is \$6 per acre, and the cost of insurance varies in different parts of the state, \$5 per \$100 in the east and \$16 per \$100 in the western part. The amount allotted in each county is limited. The company is a mutual.

Determination of Carotene in Feeds

Before the American Chemical Society at Chapel Hill, N. C., April 14, W. J. Paterson and Prof. J. S. Hughes of the Kansas State College of Agriculture stated that since it has been discovered that carotene is responsible for almost the entire vitamin A potency of feed, chemists have developed comparatively simple methods for the quantitative determination of this pigment. Before these chemical methods were developed, the only way to determine the vitamin A potency of a product was to feed it to experimental animals. These animal feeding tests required from four to eight weeks and cost from \$30 to \$50. The chemical test requires two or three hours and costs only a small fraction of that of the animal assay.

"The test is made by extracting the pigments from the material to be analyzed and then separating the carotene from the other pigments by the use of suitable solvents. The amount of carotene in the resulting solution is then determined by comparing the intensity of the yellow color with the color of solution of known composition.

"To make sure the pigment being tested is carotene and not one of the other yellow plant pigments, the quality as well as the intensity of the color is determined. This determination is made on a spectrophotometer.

"Many of the manufacturers of commercial feeds are taking advantage of the chemical method of determining the vitamin A potency to insure that the ingredients which make up their feeds furnish an adequate amount of carotene for the purpose for which they are intended. This year for the first time some of these companies are guaranteeing the vitamin A potency of their products. This control over the vitamin A content of feed makes a real advance in the field of animal nutrition. Indirectly it makes an advance in human nutrition as it will make possible the production of foods of higher vitamin A potency."

Allied Mills, Inc., net profit for the 12 mos. prior to Apr. 1 was \$2,398,446, against \$2,265,508 the preceding year.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feed Value of Grain Sorghums

Analyses of grain sorghums indicate that they are very similar to corn in composition. Corn, however, contains more fat, while sorghums contain more protein. The amounts of carbohydrates in the two are practically equal. Table 1 shows the chemical analyses of several varieties of grain sorghums grown at Amarillo, Tex. The average of many analyses of corn is given for comparison.

The amount of digestible nutrients which grain sorghums contain concerns the feeder more than does the composition, as they are the compounds which are assimilated and used to produce heat, energy, fat, milk, muscle, and bone. The table compares the digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of 3 grain sorghums and shelled dent corn.

There appears to be little difference in the

Feed	Analyses made Number	Water Percent	Ash Percent	Crude protein Percent	Crude fiber Percent
Milo	122	9.3	1.6	12.4	1.5
Feterita	8	9.6	1.7	14.0	1.5
Kafir	128	9.6	1.8	13.4	1.5
Shallu	10	10.4	2.0	15.2	1.9
Average of all varieties ...	268	9.5	1.7	13.0	1.5
Dent corn....	1,294	12.9	1.3	9.3	1.9

Feed	Dry matter Pounds	Crude protein Pounds	Digestible nutrients Total Pounds	Nutritive ratio
Feterita	90.9	10.8	80.2	1:7.4
Kafir	90.5	9.9	78.7	1:7.9
Milo	90.7	8.1	80.6	1:8.9
Dent corn ...	87.1	7.1	81.9	1:10.5

feeding value of different grain sorghums. The brown-seeded varieties, darso and Schrock, are somewhat unpalatable owing to a bitter taste and, when eaten less freely as is usually the case, produce lower daily gains than are produced when white, yellow, or red grain sorghums are fed. In mixed rations, however the gains made by animals fed darso have been nearly equal to those made by animals fed other grain sorghums.—U. S. D. A. Bull. 1764.

Feed	Nitrogen-free extract (starch and sugar) Percent	Ether extract (fat) Percent	Kernels per pound Number	Weight per bushel Pounds
Milo	72.0	3.2	13,300	58.1
Feterita	70.3	2.9	14,100	55.9
Kafir	70.3	3.3	22,600	58.2
Shallu	65.9	3.7	30,000	57.9
Average of all varieties ...	70.9	3.3	17,100	58.1
Dent corn....	70.3	4.3

THE LIGHTNING SEASON IS HERE

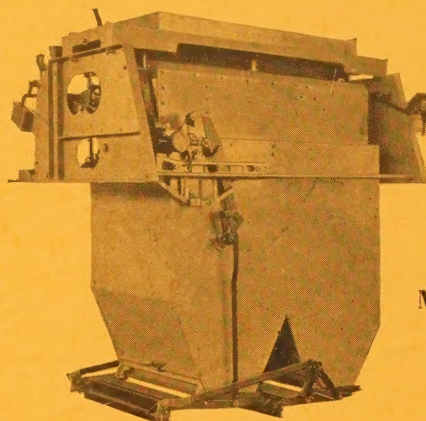
Is your plant properly protected?

Write to your MILL MUTUAL insurance
office or to us for free information

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
Department of
Association of Mill and Elevator Mutual
Insurance Companies
400 West Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

GRAIN SHIPPERS!

GREATER CAPACITY—
GREATER PROFIT



Load your
cars in *half*
the time —
Double the
number of
cars you load

THUS—
MORE THAN
DOUBLE
YOUR
PROFITS

RICHARDSON ALL-AUTOMATIC
25-BUS. GRAIN SCALE
4,000 BUSHELS PER HOUR
ACCURATELY WEIGHED

Richardson Scale Company

Factory: Clifton, N. J.

37 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Illinois
Minneapolis, Minn. Omaha, Nebr. Wichita, Kansas
580 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

WHAT DO YOU NEED

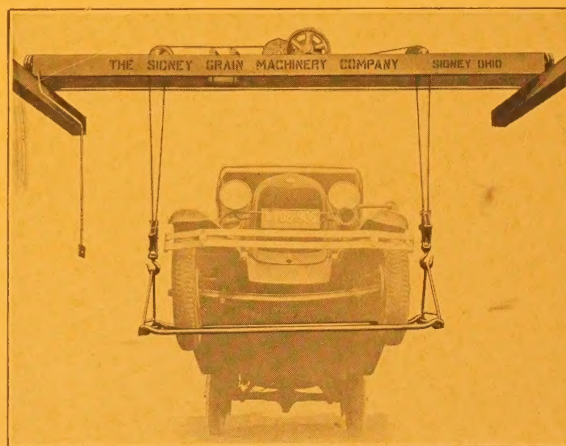
to modernize your plant so it will minimize your
labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Hammer Mill
Attrition Mill	Head Drive
Bag Closing Machine	Leg Backstop
Bags and Burlap	Lightning Rods
Bearings {Roller	Loading Spout
{Ball	Magnetic Separator
Belting	Manlift
Bin Thermometer	Moisture Tester
Bin Valves	Motor Control
Bleachers and Purifiers	Mustard Seed Separator
Boots	Oat Clipper
Buckets	Oat Huller
Car Liners	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Loader	Portable Elevator
Oar {Puller	Power {Oil Engine
{Pusher	{Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
Cipher Codes	Railroad Claim Books
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Concrete Restoration	{Truck
Corn Cracker	Scales {Hopper
Conveying Machinery	{Automatic
Distributor	Scale Tickets
Dockage Tester	Scarifying Machine
Dump	Screw Conveyor
Dust Collector	Seed Treating {Machine
Dust Protector	{Chemicals
Elevator Leg	Separator
Elevator Paint	Sheller
Feed Formulas	Siding-Roofing {Asbestos
Feed Ingredients	{Steel or Zinc
Feed Mixer {Dry	Silent Chain Drive
{Molasses	Speed Reduction Units
Feed Mill	Spouting
Fire Barrels	Storage Tanks
Fire Extinguishers	Testing Apparatus
Foundation Restoration	Transmission Machinery
Grain Cleaner	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Drier	Weevil Exterminator
Grain Tables	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BURO

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago



SIDNEY TRAVELING TRUCK DUMP

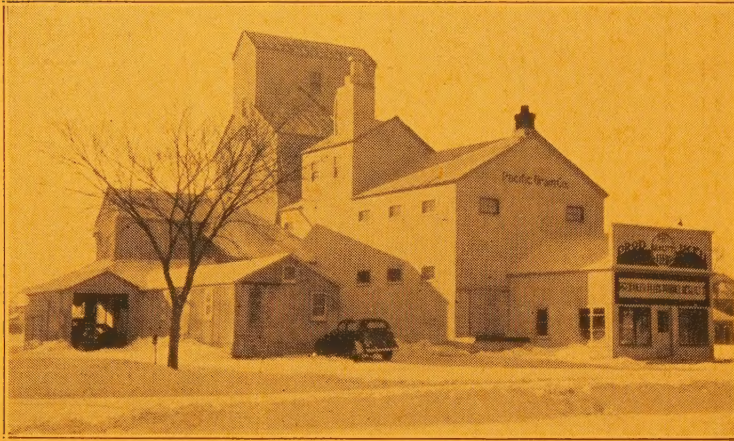
designed for your driveway
with
special geared motor unit and push button
control.

**STURDY
SILENT
FAST**

Send for descriptive literature.

THE SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY COMPANY
SIDNEY, OHIO

To Grain Men Who Want 1937 to Show PROFITS



This modern, up-to-the-minute feed plant of the Pacific Grain Co., at Hutchinson, Minnesota, houses in the elevator driveway, a modern 20-ton, 26-foot HOWE Ball-Bearing Scale.

Did you ever stop to consider that the most important piece of MONEY equipment in your elevator or mill is your scale? Every load that passes over the scale is dollars and cents.

To insure your profits for 1937, install a modern scale, big enough and long enough to weigh the heavy loads now becoming so frequent. Otherwise your profits disappear like dust in the air.

You know that the HOWE Scale has built a reputation for accurate, dependable weighing for more than 80 years of nation-wide service. The HOWE Scale, with its powerful simple lever system and Ball-Protected-Bearings can be your 1937 insurance.

Before you buy a new scale get the complete facts about HOWE Ball-Protected-Bearing Scales, Hopper, Dump and Motor Truck. The Howe Scale Company, Dept. J-4, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Seattle or Rutland, Vermont.

HOWE Scales

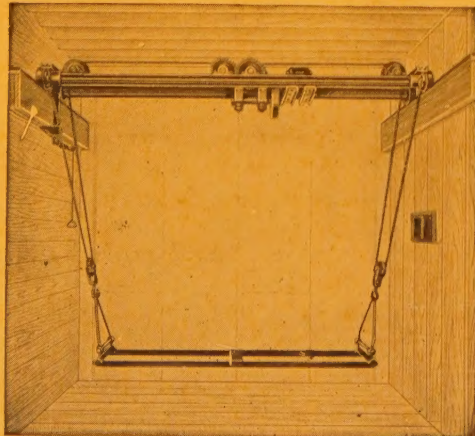
HOWE FAMOUS FIRST IN 1857

WESTERN

— GRAIN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT —



Western Pitless Sheller with Cog Belt Drive



Overhead Electric Truck Dump

UNION IRON WORKS

NEW

The ELECTRIC MANLIFT takes its place alongside our Electric Truck Hoist and Motor Driven Corn Sheller.

Write us for complete information and prices.

DECATUR,
ILLINOIS

